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ON & EVENDEN, IL TANKS AND SHIPPING CANS, 47 & 49 West Lake Street, CHICAGO.
CTION SALES.
P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.
SPRING SALE OF
S & SHOES
AUCTION,
Feb. 27, at 9:30 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.
Feb. 28, at 9:30 a. m.,
OCKERY,
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
RPETS
MARCH 1, 10 A. M.
ths, Table Oil Cloths.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
RADDIN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 120 WABASH-AV.
handise, Real Estate, &c.
SDAY, FEB. 27.
GOODS,
HAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers.
BUTTERS & CO., 174 East Randolph-st.
VER'S SALE.
ure, Fixtures, and Burglar the City Savings Bank,
AUCTION,
March 2, at 10 o'clock a. m.
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
MOOREHOUSE & CO., 85 Randolph-st.
ITS, CHAMBER SETS,
Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock a. m.,
Stock of a Dealer,
MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auct'rs.
POMEROY & CO., 78 and 80 Randolph-st.
REGULAR SALE.
arch 1, at 9:30 a. m.,
OR SUITS,
CHAMBER SETS,
EASY CHAIRS, AND
USEHOLD FURNITURE.
al Merchandise,
Plated Ware, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
RAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.
J. B. STOREY, Mortgagee.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1878. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SILK TIES, Etc.

1,000 DOZEN Ladies Silk Ties AT ONE-THIRD THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.

MANDEL BROTHERS. 121 & 123 State-st., Will offer a large stock of elegant Silk Ties, consisting of Black Lace Embroidered, Crepe Lisse, Crepe Duchene, French Brocade, Silk Grenadine, &c., At 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

ALSO 360 DOZEN 3-BUTTON GENUINE "JOSEPH" KID GLOVES, In Brown, Drab, and Gray, At 50c, SLIGHTLY SPOTTED. Regular price of same, $1.00.

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ICE. ICE. ICE.

Heavy Wisconsin Ice for sale, delivered on track of any railroad leaving Chicago, at reasonable price, by WASHINGTON ICE CO., No. 79 South Clark-st.

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For sale by car-load in any quantity, 12 and 13 inches. JAS. P. SMITH & CO., 145 Monroe-st.

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GRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS. BOBASCO & RUMNEY 262 STATE-ST.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE. Philadelphia and Liverpool. The only transatlantic line sailing under the American Flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

RED STAR LINE, Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing every twelve days, alternately from PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, DIRECT and ONLY to ANTWERP. Drafts in amounts to suit. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen'l Agents, 119 East Randolph-st., Chicago. W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager.

SHIPPING OPPORTUNITY FROM BALTIMORE TO BREMEN, Germany, and ROTTERDAM, Holland. The following vessels will have quick dispatch for the above ports: Al Swedish ship Elphinstone, O. Wathne...for Bremen. Al Dutch bark Constance, F. Nannings...for Rotterdam. For freight and small stowage apply to DRESEL, RAUSCHENBERG & CO., Agents, 11 South Gay-st., Baltimore, Md.

STATE LINE. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY. STATE OF NEVADA..............Thursday, Feb. 28. STATE OF VIRGINIA............Thursday, March 7. First cabin $55 and $70, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates, currency. Second cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents. J. WARRACK, Manager, 124 Washington-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow. ANCHORIA, Mch 2, 3 pm | ETHIOPIA, Mch 16, 3 p m. CALIFORNIA, Mch 9, 8 am | BOLIVIA, March 23, 9 a m. New York to London direct. AUSTRIA, March 13...noon | ELYSIA...March 20, 7 a m. Cabins, $55 to $70. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

National Line of Steamships. SAILING TWICE A WEEK FROM New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London. Cabin passage from $50 to $70 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland. For sailings and further information apply to P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

INMAN LINE. United States and Royal Mail Steamers. New York to Liverpool via Queenstown, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS. F. C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland for sale.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Where other Tailors make up one Suit we make twenty-five; they make from fifteen to twenty-five dollars profit; we make five dollars profit. Result: Other Tailors, $25 profit; Willoughby, Hill & Co., $125 profit. They made their money on one man's custom, we made our money on twenty-five men's custom.

Can you see any argument in the above statement?

TROUSERS TO ORDER, From All-Wool Cassimeres, $4.00; style first-class.

SUITS $25 to $50. Style first-class.

Spring Overcoats to Order, With Satin or Silk Sleeve Linings, $25.00.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., Boston Square-Dealing Establishment for the Male Sex, CORNER CLARK AND MADISON-STS., Branch, 532 Milwaukee-av., corner Rucker-st. OPEN EVERY NIGHT TILL NINE.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

Owing to the continued decline in the price of Hogs, we are offering all kinds of the product at correspondingly low prices: We quote to-day as follows:

Mess Pork	$10.25
Extra Mess Beef	$10.00
OUR CELEBRATED BRAND OF	
None-Such Sugar Cured Hams	7½c
Medium size, 16 lbs. average.	
None-Such Sugar Cured B. Bacon	8c
None-Such Sugar Cured Shoulders	5c
Dried Beef	8½c

We would also call special attention to our brand of XXXX REFINED LARD, Put up especially for family use, in wood and tin packages of all sizes. All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

CHICAGO PACKING AND PROVISION CO., 180 & 182 East Washington-st.

Fresh Pork and Beef. We are selling all kinds of Fresh Pork and Beef, also Smoked Meats at unheard-of low prices to correspond with the recent heavy decline in the price of Hogs. Meats received fresh every morning at our market, 180 and 182 East Washington-st.

CHICAGO PACKING AND PROVISION CO. Branch Markets—Lumber and Twenty-second-sts. Packing Houses—Union Stock Yards.

CUTLERY, Etc.

SPENCER CUTLERY. The very best Pocket and Table Knives, Carvers, Razors, Scissors, made specialties at Lowest Prices. 54 STATE-ST.

CUTLERY. Rodgers' Pocket Knives, Razors, and Scissors a specialty; also Pistols, Games, and Novelties, at KELLEY'S, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

FINANCIAL.

9 PER CENT. NO COMMISSION. I am loaning in sums of three thousand dollars and upwards, on improved city property, at the above rate. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Chamber of Commerce.

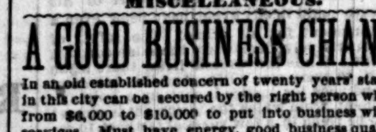
PEOPLE'S BUILD'G & LOAN ASSO. 90 WASHINGTON-ST. No preferred Stockholders. All members share in the management and participate equally in the profits. It is worthy of most careful investigation. HARRISON KELLEY, Sec.

MEDICAL.

The New Departure. DR. HERNDON'S GYPSY'S GIFT is a medicine that cures Rheumatism as naturally as bread satisfies hunger; a tonic to the stomach; a purifier of the blood; purely vegetable, safe and speedy in its results. One bottle enough to prove it the greatest medical benefaction of the age. Sold by all druggists.

OPTICIAN.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.



Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE In an old established concern of twenty years' standing in this city can be secured by the right person who has from $6,000 to $10,000 to put into business with his services. Must have energy, good business qualifications, and be capable of taking entire charge of a department. Salary first year $1,000, with interest in profits. Best of references required. Brokers not recognized. Communications confidential. Address O 33, Tribune office.

NOTICE. Lazarus Silverman has this day bought Martin Lamfrom's interest in the business of Lazarus Silverman, who alone will carry on the Banking and Exchange business as heretofore, collecting all debts due to, and assuming all liabilities of, the firm, Martin Lamfrom withdrawing therefrom on this day. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, MARTIN LAMFROM. CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1878.

A MANUFACTURING FIRM (IN IRON LINE) Have a first-class salesman, with large acquaintance in Northwest, whose time is not fully occupied on the road; will divide or prorate expenses with another firm, if goods do not conflict. Address N 58, Tribune office.

TO ARCHITECTS, City or country. A man of ability and experience wishes a position as foreman. References and practical proof of work. Address O 12, Tribune Office.

TALKING FIGHT.

John Bull Buckles on His Sword and Looks Ferocious.

The Strength of the British Army Paraded with Much Flourish.

Lord Napier, of Crimean Fame, to Be Appointed Commander-in-Chief.

London Journals Already Sending an Expeditionary Force to Besika Bay.

Recently-Reported Peace Conditions Declared to Be Incorrect.

Russia Does Not Desire the Expulsion of the Turks from Bulgaria.

She Only Asks for the Removal of the Mussulman Troops and Officials.

Servia and Montenegro to Have an Increase of Territory.

Austria Struggling Between National Interests and Territorial Temptations.

BLUSTER.

A DECIDED BLUFF.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, Feb. 28—6 a. m.—The appointment of Lord Napier of Magdala as Commander-in-Chief of England's expeditionary forces in case any expedition should be sent out, is regarded here as most ominous.

THE FIRST ARMY CORPS,

of 30,000 men, is now reported in readiness for transportation, and every effort is being made to prepare the Second Corps. Sir Garnet Wolseley will be Chief of Staff, and to-morrow

A SERIES OF INSPECTION PARADES

will begin at Aldershot. Even the Liberal newspapers have ceased to make objections to warlike preparations, and, should war be declared, England will be practically unanimously in favor of it. All now depends upon Russia's moderation. As in the case of the armistice negotiations,

ENGLAND IS VERY INDIGNANT

at the secrecy maintained relative to the terms of peace, and these preparations are believed to be made to enable the Government to instantly veto any of the conditions which interfere with her interests. The fear that English holders of Turkish and Egyptian bonds may lose not only the interest, but principal, of their investment has largely contributed to the present resolute position of the Government.

WHEN TOUCHED IN HER POCKET

England is apt to be more belligerent than any merely sentimental consideration could ever make her. Their actual investments are interests which Englishmen can easily understand, but, as Austria is wavering in her opposition to Russia, being inclined to take Bosnia and Horzegovina and keep quiet, it is not impossible that England will content herself with warlike fuss and threats, and of

EVENTUALLY CONCEDING EVERY POINT

demanded by Russia. She has done so several times during the last year, and may be unable to adopt a more independent course of action now. Nothing definite can be hoped for until the peace is signed and the conditions made public.

THEN WE SHALL PROBABLY KNOW AT ONCE

whether more war is to come, or merely further diplomatic wrangling.

ENGLAND.

DERBY'S RESIGNATION RUMORED.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—It is rumored in the lobby of the House of Commons that Lord Derby has resigned in consequence of important steps resolved on by the Cabinet.

EVASIVE.

LONDON, Feb. 27—4:30 p. m.—A member of the Cabinet, answering the inquiry, "Has Lord Derby resigned?" said: "Half an hour ago Lord Derby was with me at the Cabinet Council, and nothing was said about his resignation."

LORD NAPIER,

of Magdala, Governor of Gibraltar, has arrived here and had a long conference with the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the forces.

The afternoon papers announce prominently that it has been decided to employ Lord Napier as Commander-in-Chief of any expeditionary force that may be sent out in case of war, with Maj.-Gen. Wolseley as chief of staff.

ENGLAND'S MILITARY STRENGTH.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* an article entitled "England as a Military Power." The following are his conclusions: "At no previous period has England been so strong in a military sense as now. Were war declared to-morrow about 400,000 drilled men would fall into line, if required, supported by 372 field-guns, manned and officered by Royal artillery. That number would roughly be made up as follows: Standing army at home, 99,000 men; army and militia reserve, 40,000; militia, 85,000; volunteers, 180,000; and the second-class army reserve, 10,000; total, 414,000. In this calculation I have put the figures very low, and have left out altogether the 10,000 yeomanry, who would be available for home service. I have not taken into consideration the number of regular troops that would be available for war when the Mediterranean garrisons were furnished by the militia. It will thus be seen we could at once take the field with two fully equipped army corps of more than 30,000 soldiers each, leaving a similar force of regular troops at home as a reserve. When I compare the military strength of England now with what it was in 1854, I am as amazed at the conditions of military weakness and helplessness in which we were when we began the Russian war of that year as I am at the ignorance of those who are now croaking over our supposed want of strength and alleged consequent inability to fight."

CHANNEL SQUADRON.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The English Channel squadron has arrived at Malta.

UNFOUNDED.

LONDON, Feb. 28—5 a. m.—The *Standard* says: "We are enabled to state that the rumors of Lord Derby's resignation are utterly unfounded."

WARLIKE.

The *Standard* in a leading article says: "All that is really implied by the selection of Lord Napier, of Magdala, as Commander-in-Chief, and Sir Garnet Wolseley as his Chief-of-Staff, is that the terms of peace, if unmodified, cannot be sanctioned by England. We have been brought face to face with war by the arrogant and aggressive policy of Russia."

The *Standard* publishes another article discussing the probable landing-places of the British forces near the Sea of Marmora. The writer thinks Besika Bay the most probable place. This, of course, is mere surmise, but the article shows a very warlike tone. It says: "The First Army Corps would probably proceed to the seat of war without waiting for the Second, which is now strenuously preparing. It is possible, of course, that even now we may not have to go to war. Russia may pause in time before she provokes it."

The morning papers repeat yesterday's announcement of the appointment of Lord Napier and Gen. Wolseley, now giving it on authority.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS.

The Brigade of Guards has been raised to its war strength. There is great activity in the brigade, which is completing the arrangements necessary for active service. All the manufacturing centres report great activity. Thus, 600 sets of field-ambulance fittings and 300 tons of bayonet steel have been ordered in Sheffield.

The Woolwich authorities have purchased 500 miles of telegraph wire for use with torpedoes, and the material necessary to construct temporary railways for the conveyance of stores and mounting heavy guns in siege works.

The War Office has ordered that no soldiers shall be transferred to the reserve until further instructions. The Duke of Cambridge will specially inspect the recruits at Aldershot Friday.

PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

A CONTINGENCY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 27.—It is stated that the peace negotiations will occupy another week, unless Russia insists upon their being brought to a close.

CONDITIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—The *Agence Russe* says the conditions of peace published in London are inaccurate. Russia has never demanded the expulsion of the Mussulman inhabitants of Bulgaria. She has only demanded the recall of Turkish officials and troops. Russia does not hand over a portion of Bosnia to Servia. The question of the Straits is reserved for the consideration of Europe. The published version contains other gross inaccuracies.

MONTENEGRO AND SERVIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Constantinople says it appears that Russia and Turkey have agreed upon an increase of territory for Servia and Montenegro. The latter acquires the ports of Spizzia, Antivari, and Dulcigno, but not Scutari. Montenegro will border on Servia, and the latter will regain Old Servia.

BESSARABIA.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—A telegram from Bucharest says Austria and England oppose the retrocession of Bessarabia, and France and Italy support them. It is said that Germany has counseled Russia to renounce her claims, but Russia seems determined to persist.

FALSE.

LONDON, Feb. 28—5 a. m.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says the statement that Russia stipulates for the cession of six iron-clads and the payment of Turkish bonds in full to Russian holders is certainly false.

SLOW PROGRESS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 27.—The peace negotiations are progressing slowly. The boundaries of Bulgaria have not been fixed, and the question of indemnity has not been entered upon.

The Russian troops have advanced to Zeitinburnon, 300 yards from a Turkish powder magazine.

A Vienna dispatch from Constantinople maintains that the pause in the negotiations is owing to Russia insisting on the cession of the Turkish iron-clads and occupation of Constantinople.

According to Constantinople advices, England is prepared to respond to such measures by

ENTERING THE BLACK SEA.

Germany is endeavoring to mediate between England and Russia. The task has not been much facilitated by the publication of the peace conditions.

GOVERNOR FOR BULGARIA.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Russia proposes to appoint M. Bolabaroff, a Bulgarian, Governor of Bulgaria, subject to the control of the Russian commandant.

DOUBTFUL.

The meeting of the Conference is once more doubtful, in consequence of the objections of Austria and England to Russia's proposed limitations of its programme.

A PROPOSITION.

LONDON, Feb. 28—5 a. m.—A Vienna dispatch says the idea of the reorganization of Bulgaria to be superintended by an international commission, is attracting attention, but it is very doubtful whether Russia would assent to any such proposal.

THE EGYPTIAN TRIBUTE.

A St. Petersburg special says nothing is known in official circles there of any stipulation touching the Egyptian tribute.

A Berlin dispatch reports that Germany is preparing to send eight iron-clads to the Mediterranean in the event of war.

AUSTRIA.

ANDRASSY'S POLICY.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A Vienna correspondent, who is probably in sympathy with Count Andrassy, says the peace-at-any-price agitators cannot prevent the Government from carrying the credit through the delegations and Reichsrath, but, if they should succeed in balking the Government's policy, the Government will resign.

Another correspondent says there is not much probability that Austria will do more than protest against the terms of peace, whatever their character may be.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The *Times*, in a leading editorial, says the struggle is between Count Andrassy's policy of maintenance of Austrian interests as heretofore declared, and temptations offered by Russia to counterbalance those interests.

DESIRES TO MAKE A GOOD SHOW.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—A trustworthy letter from Vienna says the amount of credit asked by Count Andrassy is only 60,000,000 florins, there is no ground to apprehend that Count Andrassy means to make use of it simply to mobilize the army. The object of the vote of credit is rather that the Government may be and have the appearance of being prepared for all emergencies.

MORE PACIFIC.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—It is fully confirmed that the demand for credit will not be brought before the Chambers. A much more hopeful impression prevails to-day. Satisfactory assurances were received last night from St. Petersburg and Berlin. Russia has renounced the idea of the extension of Bulgaria to Solonica, and seems also inclined to renounce the Kavala boundary, and to limit the period of the military occupation of Bulgaria perhaps even to six months.

INCIDENTAL.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE DANUBE.

GALATZ, Feb. 27.—The Russians have proposed to the Danubian Commission that the latter undertake the work of clearing the Sulina mouth of the Danube.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Feb. 27.—The Turkish Minister here has again complained to the foreign diplomats that the Greek Government encourages insurrection directly and indirectly. The diplomatists have urgently protested to the Government against any such encouragement.

TURKISH DEFEAT.

ATHENS, Feb. 27.—Official intelligence has been received that the insurgents defeated 2,000 Turks at Kukulis, in Epirus, on Monday, killing 200. M. Tricoupis, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will leave shortly on a special mission to the Courts of all the Powers.

HELP!

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Dr. Arif, President of the Red Crescent Society in Constantinople, appeals to America for help. His letter to Dr. A. B. Mott, representative of the Society in this country, says that the arrival of thousands of wounded, together with the presence of 150,000 refugees in Constantinople, renders the position one which threatens great calamity. Thousands of victims are succumbing day by day, he says, to hunger and cold, and the cry for aid is to those throughout the world who sympathize with suffering humanity.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A HORRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Advices from China per the Oceanic state that a terrible disaster occurred at the Tienstin Rouge House, in which the famine-stricken refugees from the Northern Provinces had assembled. The building took fire, and of nearly 3,000 people in the building only about 100 escaped.

THE EXTREMELY COLD WEATHER

that has prevailed has had a fatal effect on the refugees, many of whom have been frozen to death, while thousands are suffering from insufficient accommodations and lack of food, which cannot be supplied in quantities to meet the demand.

HEART-RENDING SUFFERINGS.

Charles Budd, of the China Inland Mission, at Wachung, who has recently visited the famine-stricken Province of Shensi, writes a heart-rending account of the suffering he has witnessed. The Government's effort to supply food and assistance is to a great extent nullified by the dishonesty of officials. Children are sold by hundreds by their starving parents.

MANY OUTBREAKS.

In the large cities of Houching and Puching risings have occurred among the people rendered desperate by seeing their wives and children starving before their faces, and many other outbreaks are reported. In Huching the people beheaded a Mandarin for speculating on their necessities. Cold has been unusually severe throughout the country for several weeks.

THE MONEY MARKET

has been very tight lately, but arrivals from England and San Francisco are expected to ease it soon.

EIGHTY NATIVES KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

The boiler of the coasting steamer "Yesso" exploded recently, killing about eighty natives. The engineer was imprisoned for manslaughter.

AN INTERESTING BUDGET FROM JAPAN.

The merchants of Tokio are about forming a Chamber of Commerce.

A detachment of infantry is about to proceed to Soo Choo Islands. Two Japanese war-vessels, officered and manned by natives, have left, one for Australia and the other for Europe.

Rumors are again prevalent of disaffection in the Province of Satsuma. Several arrests have been made, a garrison being established there. The Government is considering means of giving the people some voice in affairs of the country. A line of railway is being surveyed between Kizto and Otsu.

OCEANICA.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 27.—News from Australia is very meagre. The deadlock in the Victorian Legislature continues, the Council refusing to pass the Appropriation bills, insisting that the payment of members should be provided for by a separate bill, while the Governor insists on the bill in its present shape. The Council has memorialized the Queen on the crisis, and some rioting has occurred in Melbourne, the populace supporting the Assembly and the Governor in favor of the bill.

A Ministerial crisis has occurred in New South Wales, and Sir Henry Parkes has undertaken the formation of the new Ministry.

The drought has been very severe in some portions of the country, and parts of Queensland have been without rain for eighteen months.

In New Zealand, Sir George Grey, the Premier, has had an interview with the Tawhaio Maori King, which is expected to result in the opening of the King's country to settlement.

The drought is causing alarm in the Hawaiian Islands. The cane-crop is partially destroyed on the Island of Maui, and the stock is dying for want of feed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNIMPORTANT.

LONDON, Feb. 28—5 a. m.—A Paris correspondent states that the Cardinals' circular, published by the Naples *Discussion*, was issued during the Papal interregnum, and is therefore unimportant now.

WILL BE RECALLED.

ROME, Feb. 28.—It is fully confirmed that France will recall Baron Bude, her Ambassador at the Vatican, who is a partisan of the Jesuits.

THE COLONIAL MARRIAGE BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Colonial Marriage bill, opposed by the Government, was adopted, 182 to 161. The bill enables the offspring of a marriage concluded under the colonial laws with a deceased wife's sister to inherit property in the United Kingdom.

THE AUSTRALIAN WOOL TRADE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A private telegram from Australia states that the deficiency in the wool trade shipments to date is 57,000 bales.

RUN DOWN.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Inman Line steamship City of New York, which arrived at Queenstown yesterday, from Liverpool, in a collision sank the brig Lauretta, off Tuscar Rock light, on Wednesday. One person was drowned. The plates of the New York's port bow were damaged.

PAPAL REQUEST.

ROME, Feb. 27.—The Pope has intimated his desire that pilgrims abstain from any special allusion to politics in addresses to him.

ITALIAN USURPATION.

The *Discussion*, of Naples, publishes a circular to the diplomatic body, purporting to emanate from the principal Cardinals, renewing the protest against Italian usurpation.

DIED.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Godefroy Brossais Saint Marc, Cardinal-Archbishop of Rennes, is dead.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Jean Pierre Alexandre Antigna, the painter, is dead.

FAILURES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Edward Shaw & Co., yarn merchants and spinners, of Belfast and Celbridge, Ireland, have failed. Their liabilities are $500,000.

William H. Lyons & Co., butter merchants and exporters, and Sutton & Co., coal and shipping merchants, of Cork, have failed. Their liabilities are respectively £40,000 and £80,000.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S APPOINTMENT.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The *National Zeitung* cordially welcomes Bayard Taylor's appointment as United States Minister to Germany as one conferring an honor on Germany and America alike, and calculated to strengthen the already strong ties between the two countries. "President Hayes," says the *National Zeitung*, "deserves Germany's sincere thanks."

MILITARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—Capt. E. B. Hamilton, of Quincy, was to-day commissioned Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery on the staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON.

Wagers Still Running Largely in Favor of a Veto.

Congress Will Certainly Receive a Message of Some Character.

A Lively Time Over the New York Pension Office in the Senate;

In Which Mr. Conkling Indulges in a Few Flings at the President.

Character of the Extensive Rebel Pension Scheme Pending Before Congress.

Elmer Washburn to Succeed Mr. Watson as Bank Examiner.

THE SILVER BILL.

A VETO STILL EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—There continues to be no doubt that the President will veto the Silver bill. It is evident, however, he is more troubled at the steady rise in the bullion value of silver in the London market since the passing of the bill than at anything else. He sees that the belief has gained strength there that the bill will pass in spite of the veto, and that on account of that belief the price of silver bullion is increasing. The argument has been submitted to him that the fact seems to foreshadow a continued future rise of silver until it returns to its old nominal value as an equivalent of gold. The President is slowly perceiving that he will be in

AN EMBARRASSING POSITION

if, after the veto, the silver dollar becomes equal to gold. The last report, which showed that the value of bullion has risen to 55½ pence, contributed materially to the President's embarrassment.

INTIMATIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—There are intimations to-day in quarters entitled to credit that, if the President does not veto the Silver bill, he will assuredly accompany his approval with a message requesting supplemental legislation.

IN THE SENATE.

CONKLING WAKED UP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The Senate was enlivened this afternoon by two splendid debates, in each of which Conkling took part. The first was a bill for the improvement of the Capitol grounds, in which Conkling sarcastically criticised what had been done. He said everything had been usurped except the summer tree. The hand of vandals was everywhere. A street railroad and bungling committees had defaced the Capitol approaches.

Later in the afternoon there were discussions on a House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a pension agent pro tem. at New York, as Coster, appointed as successor of Frank Howe, has not obtained his bonds, and 14,000 pensioners will be disappointed next Monday unless some temporary arrangement can be made. This gave those who do not like President Hayes a chance to

INDIRECTLY CENSURE HIM,—

first, for appointing a man who cannot give bonds at once; secondly, for permitting him to hold office for three weeks without bond. Conkling was especially bitter upon the President for appointing officers whose friends had not sufficient confidence to go on their bonds. This criticism was severe, because Coster is a nephew of ex-Gov. Morgan, of New York, a millionaire, through whose influence he was appointed. It is said that Coster has been a pensioner in Morgan County, and that this appointment was obtained by him to relieve Morgan from contributing to his support. Whether this be true or not, Morgan, who secured his appointment, is unwilling to go on his bond, and this fact

FURNISHED CONKLING EXCELLENT AMMUNITION.

Blaine was equally severe on the President and Secretary Schurz, declaring that the title of this bill should be "An act to relieve the Secretary of the Interior from the consequences of appointing bad men to office." A running fire between Blaine and Edmunds on the legal construction of the sentence was very animated and amusing, and Blaine did not find it as easy to put down Vermont as a few weeks ago he did Massachusetts. It was evident that the opponents of the President wished to show the country that he should dismiss Coster and

MAKE A NEW APPOINTMENT.

Late in the debate Conkling reflected upon those Democrats who were apparently so zealous in protecting poor pensioners, and said that if he were not in the Senate he should regard all this talk about crippled soldiers as arrant humbug. Ingalls, as Chairman of the Committee, retorted upon Conkling with great spirit, and is the first man who ever faced him in the Senate Chamber, and charged him with superciliousness. Ingalls did this, and maintained that he considered it no stigma to be abused by Conkling for acting in the interest of soldiers. The bill was passed, only eight voting against it. Those voting in the negative were Blaine, Chaffee, Conkling, Dorsey, Eaton, Mitchell, Spencer, and Teller.

THE PENSION GRAB.

AN AFFAIR OF SOME $9,000,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The House spent four hours on a bill falsely called a bill to pension American veterans. It is a bill to pension 75,000 men, the majority of whom are in middle life and in good circumstances, and who as young men and boys participated for a brief period in a junketing trip to Mexico. The Democrats wished to pass the bill without allowing the Republicans an opportunity to debate it, but were compelled to allow three hours' debate, after the Republicans by filibustering had enforced their rights. The more the bill is discussed the greater the grab upon the Treasury does it appear. Its supporters conceal the facts. The bill really proposes to pension some 75,000 persons, and would cost the Government $9,000,000. The greater majority of these persons are in good circumstances, many of them possessors of large wealth, and few suffering. Townsend, of New York, called attention to the fact that there are now 109,000 cases of pensions from the War of the Rebellion not yet acted upon, as the last Democratic House refused to supply adequate clerical force to audit the claims. McGowan, of Michigan, and Burchard, of Illinois, earnestly opposed the bill. A vote will be taken to-morrow.

The bill gives $8 per month to all survivors, or their unmarried widows, of the wars named. It involves payments to about 75,000 able-bodied men, and will cost the Government in the end about $9,000,000. The majority of those interested were

COMPROMISED BY REBELLION,

and the bill virtually provides that service in the Confederate army shall not disqualify soldiers from receiving pension. The intent of the Committee which reported the bill is made very plain in regard to pensions to Rebels by an amendment which it made to the bill. The original bill contained a proviso that the section of the Revised Statutes prohibiting payment of pensions to Confederates should be repealed so far as the same relates to the act under consideration. The Committee amended this by striking out the last clause so as to

WHOLLY REPEAL THE SECTION

so obnoxious to the majority of the Democrats. The section thus repealed is as follows:

SEC. 4,716. No money on account of pension shall be paid to any person, or to the widow, children, or heirs of any deceased person, who in any manner voluntarily engaged in, or aided, or abetted the late Rebellion against the authority of the United States.

A vote is to be taken to-morrow. The indications to-day were that the bill would pass by a party majority. The bill is an outrage upon the Treasury and upon loyal men. While the Democrats are preparing this kind of legislation, pensions for disabled Union soldiers are fifteen months behind, owing to the cutting down of the necessary clerical force by the Democrats. This bill is of the same general character as Banning's bill for reducing the number of officers in the army, and thus clearing the way for filling up again from ex-Confederates when the Democrats come into power.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

NEW PROPOSITIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The House Banking and Currency Committee to-day adopted two principles as a starting point of the new Currency bill. These are: First, that the proposed Treasury notes shall be received for one-third of the customs only, the remaining two-thirds to be received in coin. Second, the Committee adopted the substance of the ninth section of the bill of Mr. Fort, of Illinois, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue in their original form United States notes retired, which shall then continue to be legal-tender, provided that this reissue, with all other notes in circulation, shall not exceed $400,000,000, and that the reissued notes shall be used as a special reserve fund for the redemption of the proposed Treasury notes, and that when reduced by this use for such purposes shall be reimbursed as fast as the United States legal-tender notes are received into the Treasury; and providing also that the further retirement, cancellation, or destruction of legal-tender notes outstanding is forbidden; that when mutilated, they may be reissued and paid out as originally provided by law, except that mutilated notes may be destroyed, as under the present regulations.

NOTES AND NEWS.

EXAMINER WATSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The Comptroller of the Currency states to-night that he has received the resignation of Bank-Examiner Watson, to take effect April 1, and that to-morrow he shall commission Elmer Washburn, of Chicago, to succeed him. Washburn's friends will very naturally feel that this appointment to a position under the Treasury is an indication of his unjustifiable removal from the position as Chief of the Secret Service in the latter port of Grant's Administration. Washburn, who is now here, will enter upon the duties of his office at an early day.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION CASE.

There is some chance that Field, the Republican member from Boston, may retain his seat. The supporters of the majority report, which favors Dean, the Democrat, are not certain they can carry their points, as a number of Democrats have indicated an intention to vote for Field. Candler, of Georgia, the Democratic member of the Elections Committee, who signed the minority report in favor of Field, is a conscientious man. His personal convictions as to the law and the right of the case have great weight with his delegation. It is now stated that the entire Georgia delegation, with others, will vote for Field. Democratic assurances, however, are like broken reeds, and cannot be depended upon.

THE SEWARD INVESTIGATION.

The investigation as to the alleged misconduct of George Seward, Minister to China, and Bradford, Vice-Consul-General, to-day, developed two interesting facts,—first, that the defense of Bradford will endeavor to insist that he cannot be tried for an offense committed in an office he has vacated, he having been promoted since; second, that Minister Seward is a large speculator in railroad operations there, and that Myers, the prosecuting witness, claims that Bradford, in the name of Seward, offered him 5,000 taels of stock in the railroad if he (Myers) would relinquish his opposition to the enterprise.

EXPLAINED.

Dr. Norris, Army Surgeon in charge of the dispensary here, to-day explained the Democratic assaults upon it. He showed that he attends 100 soldiers' families, and that the expenses of the dispensary are less than the actual cost of the medicine would be if purchased at drug-stores.

THE REVISED STATUTES.

Many legal complications have arisen from the fact that the law by which the Revised Statutes were adopted provide that these Statutes shall be accepted as final evidence. The House to-day passed the Senate bill amending that act so that these Statutes shall only be regarded as prima-facie evidence. This will permit examination into the original acts, which, it has been discovered, often differ from the codification of the Revised Statutes.

THE OLD CHARGE AGAINST BLAINE.

It is reported that the purpose of a resolution introduced in the House to-day is to revive the old investigation into the Little Rock & Fort Smith bond transaction with which Blaine's name was prominently connected during the Presidential campaign. The resolution ostensibly asked the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the Union Pacific Railroad invested funds in the stock of any other corporation.

TOM SCOTT'S PET SCHEME.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee will vote to-morrow on the Texas Pacific bill. The vote, it is believed, will be 7 to 6 in favor of the Scott bill, and will be in detail as follows: For the bill, Throckmorton, Chairman; House, Elam, O'Neill, Cole, Chalmers, and probably Caswell, of Wisconsin. Against the bill, Morrison, Luttrell, Landers, Blair, Rice, and Hewitt. The doubtful ones have been Caswell and Cole, but it is believed they are classified above as they will stand on final vote. Caswell is strongly for the Northern Pacific.

THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day acted finally on the sugar schedule of the Tariff bill. To-morrow the Committee will consider silk and silk goods.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The bill reported by Representative Eagan, from the Committee on Commerce, for the regulation of inter-State commerce, and to prevent unjust discriminations as to freight charges and facilities by railroads and other common carriers, is accompanied by an elaborate report in favor of its passage. The Committee quote authority to show that Congress has power to enact such a law as they propose, and argue that, as Congress only can furnish a remedy for the evils cited, the time has come when this duty should be performed.

APPROVED.

The President has approved the House bill entitled an act for the relief of the Eagle & Phœnix Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ga.

OUTSTANDING CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of United States currency outstanding at this date:

Old demand notes	$62,402
Legal-tenders, all issues	348,618,024
One-year notes of 1863	53,245
Two-year notes of 1863	15,900
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	23,950
Compound-interest notes	283,720
Fractional currency of all issues	17,190,698
Total	$366,247,939

The Treasurer destroyed yesterday $492,400 in greenbacks on account of $615,500 additional National-Bank currency issued the present month, leaving the outstanding legal-tender circulation $348,618,024.

APPOINTED CONSUL.

Marshall H. Twitchell, of Louisiana, who was wounded in the affair at Coushatta, and lost both his arms, will be appointed Consul to Kingston, Canada.

THE METHODIST CLAIM.

The Senate Committee on Claims to-day decided, by a majority of one, to report a bill providing for the payment of $150,000 to the Book Agency of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for the occupation of its building at Nashville during the War. The claim called for about $450,000.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Mr. Hoar presented the petition of citizens of Cape Cod remonstrating against the passage of Mr. Sargent's

bill to organize a coast-guard and life-saving service.

Mr. Sargent said that the reports of the life-saving service emanating from the Treasury Department showed a disgraceful state of inefficiency in the service. It was well known that in some instances where the officers and men of the life-saving service were in sight of vessels needing relief, they were afraid to man the boats, and other persons had come forward and performed the service. Persons were appointed now to please political friends, and not on account of their fitness for work. He thought that sailors, accustomed to the sea, and used to military discipline, would improve the service.

Mr. Allison introduced a bill to provide for the entry of lands by Indians under the Homestead law. Referred.

Mr. Maxey introduced a bill to establish the rank of Senior Inspector General of the United States army. Referred.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill for continuing the work of improving the Capitol grounds, and asked for its present consideration. It led to some discussion, during which Mr. Conkling spoke of the repeated changes made in improving the Capitol grounds, and said that if "the late Board of Public Works in Washington, that stalking-horse for vituperation, which he had heard denounced often, had done what he had seen done in the vicinity of the building, his impression was that the country would not be big enough to hold the noise."

The bill passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate the House bill to amend Sec. 4,778 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Pension Agent by death, resignation, or delay in qualifying after the appointment, the President may, if he deems it necessary, appoint some person to perform the duties of Pension Agent for a period not to exceed sixty days, or until the vacancy can be filled in the regular way. In explanation, Mr. Ingalls said that the Pension Agency at New York City became vacant by the resignation of Col. Howe. Gen. Coster has been appointed, but failed to give the required bond of $250,000. The payment of the pensions at New York City should begin on Monday next, and the object of the bill was to allow a temporary appointment for the payments to be made then.

Messrs. Conkling and Edmunds objected to the passage of the bill, on the ground that it would virtually place in the hands of the President the appointment of Pension Agents throughout the country, without the advice and consent of the Senate.

After some discussion, the bill was laid aside for the present.

Consideration was then resumed of unfinished business—the bill to authorize a long bond for the investment of savings.

Mr. Wallace explained the provisions of the bill at length. He said: "There are two purposes in the bill; one to provide a fund for the investment of the earnings of the poorer classes. The argument for this is the insolvency of the savings banks so recent and so widespread. The remedy seems in the wise use of our public debt as a fund for that purpose. The other purpose is to initiate the policy of diffusion of the public debt among our own people, a popular loan at a low rate of interest to run fifty years to ease the burden of our taxation and keep our surplus earnings at home. It antagonizes syndicates, and appeals to our own people. It looks beyond National Banks, and finds an anchor for public faith with the people themselves.

Pending discussion, the bill was laid aside temporarily, and the Senate resumed consideration of the bill considered in the morning in regard to the payment of pensions in New York City.

Mr. Ingalls said, to obviate the objections made by the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) and others, he moved the following as a substitute for the House bill:

That whenever during the session of the Senate a vacancy shall occur in the office of Pension Agent by reason of resignation, death, removal, or expiration of term of office, or when any such agent lawfully appointed shall have failed to qualify and assume the duties of such office, the President may, when public exigency requires it, designate any officer of the United States to perform the duties of said office, but such designation shall not be for longer than twenty days. Any such officer so designated shall give bond, if required by the President, for the faithful discharge of said duties. The foregoing provisions shall apply to any vacancy now existing.

Mr. Sargent submitted the following as an amendment:

And the Secretary of the Interior shall allow in the settlement of the accounts of such officer the necessary expenses incurred by him in the discharge of his duties under this act.

After a somewhat lengthy discussion as to the legal bearings of the proposed measure, Mr. Ingalls said he understood the animus of all this discussion. Had he been President of the United States, and the Pension Agent had failed to give bond for a period of three weeks, he would have concluded that he could not give bond, and would have nominated some other person for the position.

Mr. Blaine said this bill was an attempt to cover up by general statute the specific failure of an officer to put in his bond when he had had every opportunity to do so. It was to give him a longer time to file his bond, and no such case had ever occurred before, when a Pension Agent was not ready to perform his duty.

Mr. Ingalls said there was a case in New Orleans where a Pension Agent resigned in the midst of the payment of pensions.

Mr. Blaine—How were pensions paid then?

Mr. Ingalls—I do not know.

Mr. Blaine—Then the Senator only knows half the case.

Mr. Ingalls—That is more than you know.

Mr. Blaine, continuing his remarks, said there were more than twenty Senators on this floor who could name men in New York City, of either party, who could have given the required bond within twenty-four hours. There was a Pension Agent appointed under the highest possible standard of Civil-Service reform, who had been hawking around New York City for months, and could not give his bond. Now the Senator from Kansas came in with a bill for his relief. He objected to any special legislation to give an officer more time to file his bond.

Mr. Kernan appealed to the Senators to pass the bill. He did not want the poor pensioners to go hungry.

Mr. Blaine—On whose steps would that responsibility lie?

Mr. Kernan—Not on mine.

Mr. Hoar spoke in favor of passing the bill, and argued that it was the only thing that could be done, as a new Pension Agent could not be appointed, confirmed, and give bond before Monday next.

Mr. Eaton said the President of the United States had a duty to perform. He could name a dozen men of New York City, Democrats and Republicans, who could have given bond in the sum of $250,000 in an hour. If the President of the United States would do his duty the Senate would do its duty, and the Pension Agent could be nominated and confirmed before the end of the present week.

Mr. Withers said, as the President had been castigated enough, he hoped the Senate would now pass the bill, as he desired to have the pensioners paid next week, when their pensions became due.

Mr. Conkling said nothing could be more pleasing than the alacrity with which the honorable Senator (Withers) rushed to the defense of the President and the poor pensioners. He had noticed the alacrity displayed on that side of the chamber in defending the President, and the interest and regard manifested for the prompt payment of those who bore the scars of their country's battles. If this was not the Senate Chamber, he would say it was arrant humbug to talk about poor pensioners as an excuse for passing the bill. These payments were to begin on the 4th of March. If perchance there should be a postponement of payment for twenty-four hours, would there be such an extreme wringing of hearts? Certainly violence ought not to be done to law by passing this bill. Let the Secretary of the Interior summon Gen. Costar to him, and tell him to make good his bond at once or his successor would be appointed. He (Conkling) knew the relationship of Gen. Costar well enough to know that his bond could be forthcoming in twenty-four hours just as well as in a year. He wanted no more time to perfect his bond than was necessary to transact the formalities of the business. He had not arraigned the President. He thought there was something higher than arraigning the President. He had not intended to do it, either openly or in disguise. On every occasion when he deemed it to be his duty to arraign the President he would do it openly, so that no Senator would think he was skulking behind any particular measure. He had not intended to arraign the President or either of his official chiefs, but he must insist to the last that this bill was an infraction of the system which had worked well for two generations, and now the Senate was appealed to to imprudently, unwisely, exceptionally legislate, and he would resist. For reasons of sound discretion and common sense this legislation should not be made.

Mr. Ingalls said the Senator from New York, with something of extraordinary superciliousness in his demeanor, remarked that if this was not the Senate Chamber he would say it was arrant humbug to talk about poor pensioners as an excuse for passing the bill. He (Ingalls) would say if this was not the Senate Chamber he should regard that remark as applied to him as very offensive and unwarranted. The partiality of the Senate had confided to him a trust by making him Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, and he did not propose to betray that trust. The interests of the pensioners were to some extent intrusted to him, and he would attend to them. There were but three days between now and the 4th of March, and a new Pension Agent could not be appointed in that time. In urging this matter upon the Senate he had acted in the interest of the pensioners.

Mr. Withers said he was a member of the Committee on Pensions, and he had tried to discharge his duty. Notwithstanding the sneers of the Senator from New York, he proposed to continue to discharge it faithfully. Whether he (Withers) had rushed with hot haste to the relief of the President was a matter of too little importance for the Senate to bother about. He did not allude to the Senator from New York (Conkling) when he spoke of the President having been castigated, because the feelings of that Senator towards the President were well known.

The amendment of Mr. Sargent was agreed to and the bill read a third time and passed—yeas, 48; nays, 8—as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,	Grover,	Matthews,
Bailey,	Harris,	Maxey,
Barnum,	Hereford,	Merrimon,
Bayard,	Hill,	Morgan,
Beck,	Hoar,	Morrill,
Booth,	Howe,	Paddock,
Cameron (Wis.),	Ingalls,	Plumb,
Christiancy,	Johnston,	Randolph,
Coke,	Kellogg,	Rollins,
Davis (W. Va.),	Kernan,	Sargent,
Dennis,	Kirkwood,	Saulsbury,
Edmunds,	Lamar,	Saunders,
Eustis,	McCreery,	Voorhees,
Ferry,	McDonald,	Wallace,
Garland,	McMillan,	Whyte,
Gordon,	McPherson,	Withers—48.

NAYS.

Blaine,	Dorsey,	Spencer,
Chaffee,	Eaton,	Teller—8.
Conkling,	Mitchell,	

Mr. Edmunds called up the House bill to authorize a special term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi to be held at Scranton, Jackson County, with the understanding that it should be considered to-morrow, subject to a call for the regular order, being the bill to authorize a long bond, which remains as unfinished business.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The bill authorizing the President to review the court-martial proceedings of 1864, in the case of ex-Surgeon-General Hammond, and to annul the same and place Dr. Hammond on the retired list as Surgeon-General, but without giving him any right to past, present, or future pay or allowances, was passed without debate.

The Senate bill amending the act providing for the publication of a new edition of the Revised Statutes was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. Crittenden offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company has invested its funds in the stocks, bonds, or other evidences of debt of any other corporation,—and if so in what corporation,—and whether the said Union Pacific has violated its charter by so doing. Referred.

Mr. Banning, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to sell the following ordnance establishments: Waterville Arsenal, New York; Washington Arsenal, District of Columbia; Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania; Pikesville, Md., and Watertown Arsenal, Mississippi. Referred.

A bill granting the use of ammunition, tents, etc., to the soldiers' reunion at Marietta, O., passed.

The bill issuing arms and ammunition to the Territory of Idaho passed.

The bill pensioning soldiers of the Mexican War was then taken up.

Messrs. Bragden and Davis, of North Carolina, advocated the bill, and the latter denied that the bill would place the name of Jeff Davis on the pension rolls.

Mr. Scales criticised the speech made last Monday by Mr. Joyce, and declared himself rejoiced that such sentiments did not came from a native-born son of America.

Mr. Sinnickson opposed the bill. He was in favor of pensions to invalid soldiers, for those were debts of honor, but to all others it would be an insult to offer $8 a month for having fought for their country. If this bill were to pass he would offer an amendment granting pensions to all soldiers who fought on the Union side during the Rebellion, so as to make no discrimination between the soldiers of the country.

Mr. Burchard opposed the bill, not because the men who had been disloyal during the late War would receive the benefits of the bill, but because he did not think that in the present condition of the country Congress should grant pensions to persons who did not need aid from the Government. Later on, when those veterans would be too old to support themselves, such a bill might be right, but not now.

Mr. Townsend (N. Y.) opposed the bill because it would be impossible for the country to pay the pension claims. The bill would cost $7,000,000 annually, and the country knew that the revenue for the coming year was already more than $7,000,000 short of the necessary wants of the Government. Where was the money to come from? Was whisky to be taxed any higher in order to raise money to pay those pensions? Gentlemen were told they must not say anything about the late Rebellion. That Rebellion had fixed on the country an enormous debt; but for that it would be possible to pass this bill. As it was, the country was so poor that at least two committees were sitting up late at night and getting up early in the morning to try to deprive brave officers of the army of their means of support. This terrible anxiety in the interest of economy vanished in a moment when it was possible to pension a Rebel. He did not undertake to say that the majority of the veterans of the Mexican War had become Rebels, but there was a limberness and softness on the other side of the House towards the soldiers who had fought for their country which was very suspicious, very. The bill was a blow calculated to strike at the vitals of the people, and hence he opposed it.

Mr. McGowan made a speech against the bill, and then, without action, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

The Eminent Traveler and Litterateur Tendered a Reception by His Townfolk as a Mark of Their Satisfaction at His Appointment to the Berlin Mission.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KENNETT SQUARE, Pa., Feb. 27.—This ancient borough was all astir to-night to welcome to his old home the newly-appointed Minister to Berlin, Bayard Taylor. The good people were giving Mr. Taylor a send-off, and, though he said jocosely, alluding to the fact that his nomination has not yet been confirmed by the Senate, "My friends, superstitious people in Germany consider it bad luck to call a child by its name before it has been baptised by a clergyman." The public reception at 7 o'clock and the banquet at 9 were as hearty as they could be. Everything was very homelike, and at the same time everything was very quaint. The reception was held in the Borough Hall, on the main street, a door or so from the two-story stone building where Mr. Taylor was born. Mr. Taylor, stout and rubicund, accompanied by his parents, barely more gray than himself, Mrs. Taylor, and Miss Taylor, shook hands all the way up the aisles, and took a seat among the decorations of the platform. Mr. Chandler Darlington, Levi Preston, James Phillips, and the Rev. James Frazer welcomed their guest in short speeches, and the reading of the resolutions by the Kennett Council followed. Mr. Taylor's reply was brief. He said that he was at home, among friends and kindred. He would let this be felt rather than dwelt upon. He knew that the welcome was from the hearts of the people. He would explain, he said, how he came to be appointed to the mission. There were no secrets connected with the matter—there was no wire-pulling. When he heard, through the newspapers, that the President thought of sending him to St. Petersburg, he thought it to be his duty to explain to Mr. Evarts that he was fitted to go to Berlin only. He also made it known that he was a Pennsylvanian, and had never cast a vote outside of East Marlborough. Thinking that the sending of William Welsh to the Court of St. James would influence the Berlin selection, he had given up all idea of the foreign Ministry on that account. But the appointment came, and when it came he was preparing to return to Kennett to make it his constant home. When the speeches were over there was an hour's handshaking, which ended the reception. Following this was a banquet. Eighty-four prominent citizens, all personal friends of the Minister, sat down to the feast in a hall built upon the site of the old Unicorn, which was celebrated, together with the redoubtable Sandy Flat, in Mr. Taylor's story of "Kennett."

KENNETT SQUARE, Pa., Feb. 27.—Bayard Taylor, the newly-appointed Minister to Germany, arrived here this evening with his wife and daughter, on a visit to his parents. At the station he was met by a Committee, who invited him to a welcome in Borough Hall, which was filled to overflowing with people of the surrounding neighborhood. The hall was hung with flags and wreaths, and a bust of Taylor was placed on the platform. After the most hearty speeches of welcome, and congratulations, to which Taylor responded, there was a banquet.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28—1 a. m.—Indications.—For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy, or cloudy weather, and rain areas, partly turning into snow in northern portions, gradually followed from the northward by rising barometer and colder northerly winds.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53 a.m.	30.280	35	61	S.	8	0	Clear.
11:18 a.m.	30.205	45	53	S. W.	6	0	Hazy.
2:00 p.m.	30.124	49	44	S. W.	6	0	Hazy.
3:53 p.m.	30.094	49	44	S. W.	8	0	Hazy.
9:00 p.m.	30.080	41	65	S. E.	4	0	Clear.
10:18 p.m.	30.080	40	65	S. E.	5	0	Clear.

Maximum, 51. Minimum 34.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Pembina	30.02	26	N. W., brisk		Cloudy.
Bismarck	29.80	31	N. E., brisk.		Cloudy.
Breckinridge	29.96	33	N., fresh.		Clear.
Duluth	29.79	46	S. W., fresh		Clear.
Escanaba	29.90	29	S., fresh.		Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.82	42	S. E., fresh.		Cloudy.
Yankton	29.75	45	S., fresh.		Clear.
LaCrosse	29.85	41	S., fresh.		Clear.
Cheyenne	29.73	37	N. W., fresh		Fair.
Denver	29.75	41	S., gentle.		Fair.
Omaha	29.93	41	S. E., fresh.		Clear.
Leavenworth	29.96	46	S., gentle		Clear.
Keokuk	30.00	40	S., fresh		Clear.
Davenport	30.08	40	S., light.		Clear.
Milwaukee	30.07	37	S. W., fresh		Clear.
Alpena	30.09	33	Calm.		Clear.
Grand Haven	30.06	35	S. W., fresh.		Clear.
Chicago	30.07	40	S. W., fresh.		Clear.
Detroit	30.11	33	S. W., fresh.		Clear.
Toledo	30.10	41	S., gentle		Clear.
Cleveland	30.14	35	S. E., gentle		Clear.

LONDON.

A Wonderful Influx of American Goods into England.

High Prices of British Furniture—A Grand Chance for Enterprising Yankees.

A County Which Has One Dramshop to Every One Hundred and Eleven Inhabitants.

The Plumber Coming into Prominence—A Bill of Ten Thousand Pounds for Fixing Marlborough House.

A Sawbones Demonstration—Mr. Gladstone Jeered—Demoralized Condition of the Liberal Party.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The events of the past two weeks, and the possible complications outgrowing therefrom, make one wish that he could return to that happy period of which we are told, "There were prophets in those days." Well, I suppose they must have enjoyed their profession, and doubtless they were as eager to forecast all the incidents of To-morrow as the journalist is to write the complete record of Yesterday; but there is no earthly satisfaction in attempting to revive their business nowadays, and the nearest approach to accuracy which can be ventured by a correspondent is comprised in the formula, "You can't sometimes, most always, hardly ever, exactly tell, unless you bet,—and then you're sure to lose." Consequently, although the air is fairly alive with rumors and hints as to possible and probable political combinations, I refrain from mentioning them, for fear, by the time my letter is printed, they may have been superseded by other information.

There has been recently a

WONDERFUL INFLUX OF AMERICAN GOODS

into England, and there are some indications that there will be a regular and increasing demand for many of our manufactures which have not heretofore found favor in the eyes of John Bull. Perhaps I am wrong in my opinion as to the cause of his recent ready acceptance of our knickknacks, but I fully believe that that which first led him to acknowledge the superiority of many American productions was the importation of our beef. This branch of trade was a great novelty, and, like other novelties, would have been viewed with hostility but for the artfulness with which its introduction began; but, having once had a taste of a juicy American steak, John Bull found himself attacked in his tenderest point,—his stomach,—and he yielded with little resistance. The English nation is the most perfect personification of inertia that can be imagined. Absolutely immovable up to a certain point, once started there is equal difficulty in stopping the mass. It was undoubtedly a great shock to learn that any meats *could* surpass the roast beef of Old England; but, having admitted the fact, the popular taste is quite as determined to be satisfied with nothing which is inferior to the new importation, as it usually is to resist anything new and untried; from one extreme to the other was but a step.

And so, having found that there are some good things in that despised Yankeeland, John Bull has become quite complacent and patronizing toward the products of our workshops as well as to our food. He does not deny that there may be some virtue in our inventions, and having progressed far enough to admit that all things not English are not therefore necessarily bad, there is good reason to believe that he will take kindly to many other purely American devices. It is true that he is rarely willing to give us credit for our own work, and, if he can fish up out of his Patent-Office anything resembling our improved machinery, he insists that the idea originated here; but all the same he will

PATRONIZE THE AMERICAN "IMPROVEMENTS."

For instance, he claims the earliest invention of the sewing-machine; yet the American machines are the only ones having any patronage, the sales of the leading American machine in use in England being several times as great as all the English machines combined. The American ax, also, has hewn its way into popular favor to such an extent that its use is universal; and, although the Sheffield firms were sufficiently exasperated at the idea of changing their models, they were obliged to submit to still further humiliation, for, even after they had adopted the American ax in all its features, the public refused to buy it as an English tool, and it is sold only as "the American ax."

When one visits the upholsterers' and cabinet-makers' manufactories here, there are two things which invariably strike the visitor: the lack of machinery, and the sameness of the work. Leaving aside any question of taste as one which the English are at liberty to settle for themselves, one cannot help wondering whether they never want anything different from the designs prepared for their great-grandfathers. Their furniture is not only enormously expensive, but it is so ponderous as to be oppressive to look at, and to handle it requires as complicated machinery and as many men as are used to move our merchants' safes. If three removes are considered by us as bad as a fire, I should say that one remove here in England would be as bad as three fires; at any rate, if a furniture-mover were to make a contract to move the contents of an ordinary house, I should think he would hardly regard the furniture as sufficient security for the payment of his bill. Well, it has begun to dawn upon some few Englishmen that a "chest of drawers" need not be built like a burglar-proof safe, nor a wardrobe constructed of the size and solidity of a coffer-dam; but they frankly acknowledge that they cannot get their workmen to alter their habits, and so, instead of importing rough lumber, working it up tastefully, and making it light yet strong, they are importing American-made furniture, and

IT HAS A READY SALE.

And, indeed, it might well have, for the prices charged for furniture here are something extraordinary. It is possible that the first cost may be so great as to oblige the retailer to ask a high price; of that I know nothing, though I have vainly tried to see where the money could have been put. But the first impression any American would obtain in a retail furniture establishment here would be, that the trade must be a "blarsted monopoly," open to a very limited number of dealers, who were all making money at the rate of more than 100 per cent on every sale. For instance, I asked the price of a large wardrobe in one of the largest, though not at all most fashionable, shops. I had been introduced to the firm by an English gentleman whose personal good-will the tradesmen were very anxious to retain, owing to his large business and social connection.

"Well, the price is 42 guineas," the salesman replied; "but I will call it £40 to you."

"Why, do you have two prices?" I asked.

"O no! our prices in general are as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians; but to you, as a friend of Mr. H——, I make a deduction of about 10 per cent."

The wardrobe, even at £40,—equivalent to about $200,—seemed to me exceedingly dear. It was made of black walnut, with panels of satinwood, scarcely any moldings, and no carving; its dimensions were three feet deep, eight feet high, and eight feet wide; the only costly thing about it was a full-length mirror in the door. I should have said that $125 to $135 would have been the highest figure that any one in Chicago would have thought of asking for it, and one like it could probably be bought there for $100 to $110; yet here it was offered me as an exceptional favor at—only $200! I found

THE SAME SCALE OF PRICES

for all their furniture: drawing-room chairs of the ugliest patterns and clumsiest make, £5 sterling each; dining-tables, like the chairs, only worse, from £15 to £24; etageres, from £4 to £7; easy-chairs, nothing less than £7, and all the way up to £30. The bedsteads are almost invariably iron or brass. Wooden bedsteads can be obtained, but they are not common, and an American feels, on looking at the old-fashioned things, as if he were about to "sleep with his fathers" in the most literal manner. The brass bedsteads are rather nice-looking, but the prices range from £5 to £10, and, by the time one has provided spring-bed, mattress, bolster, pillows, and drapery, the cheapest affair that one can sleep in comfortably will cost fully £12. And then one needs a step-ladder, almost, to enable one to get into them, for they are nearly twice as high from the floor as the average American bed. Taking the prices and the ugliness of their furniture into consideration, I came to the conclusion that an enterprising American firm, with a good manager, sufficient capital, and liberal advertising, could command

AN EXCEEDINGLY PROFITABLE TRADE

in manufacturing the American style of furniture in England. All that is necessary here is to get a successful send-off, and then the goods sell themselves. Once let royalty, or the aristocracy in general, give the smiles of their countenances to anything, and every tadpole in the puddle will wiggle its obsequious approval. There never was a better time for such a venture as I speak of, from the fact that the aristocracy have already given their "gracious patronage" to black walnut for their drawing-rooms; and the only trouble is, that neither English designers nor English workmen know how to handle the wood to the best advantage.

It should be added that, although there have been already large importations of American-made furniture, the expenses of manufacturing in the United States and shipping here bring up the cost to the importer far above what it would be if the wood were imported in logs and worked up by an American "plant" in England.

I wonder what the Red-Ribbon societies at home would have to say to Breconshire. There are about 59,000 inhabitants in the county, and, lest they should have any difficulty in getting their drams, there are 529 licensed "public-houses," or saloons as we should call them; there is thus found to be

ONE DRAMSHOP TO 111 INHABITANTS.

Of course, some parts of the county are better supplied than others,—one of the sessional divisions having only eighty-three inhabitants for every saloon. Now, it is fair to presume that all of these public-houses are fairly prosperous, or, at least, that some business is done by every one daily, while the majority must be making a living for their owners, since otherwise they would be forced to close. It would seem to follow naturally that the county must be noted for its lack of sobriety; but such, I am informed, is not the case,—there being much less drunkenness than in Liverpool or Edinburg. If the keepers of the public-houses are not at last reduced to living off each other, it will show an amount of vitality, endurance, and carefulness on the part of the few other inhabitants which will make them objects of curiosity alike to medical men and sociologists.

The English plumber does not, as a rule, enjoy the same autocratic sway over his fellow-citizens that his American cousin does; no sudden nipping frost seals the hydrant nor bursts the heart of the hot-water pipe; neither is his jurisdiction so extensive as in our American homes,—rarely extending higher than the second floor. Private bath-tubs are scarcer than private billiard-tables are with us, and the suggestion of hot and cold water in every bed-room would set most English house-builders and house-owners into conniption fits. But of late the plumber's power

IS IN THE ASCENDANT,

and, as the British public have never known the weary bondage which his unholy arts may finally impose upon them, they are as yet unsuspecting—nay, even willing—victims. When it began to be suspected that the severe illness of the Prince of Wales and several members of his household was due to that invisible demon called "sewer-gas," a board of architects and physicians disemboweled Marlborough House, and held an autopsy upon the remains. The result was so surprising that one is at a loss to understand, firstly, how anything of the palace was left at the conclusion of their work; and, secondly, why there had not been a perfect pestilence among the occupants. Its walls were furrowed with a network of soil-pipes and drains, which merely retained the waste which they were intended to carry off, or else diverted it into other equally clogged side-passages and channels, whose outlets had long been cut off and forgotten. Well, that is an old story; but the plumbers' bill for putting the palace in repair is new; not only new, but encouraging—to the trade. It will be a matter of congratulation to their brethren in the United States to learn that the "honor of the profession" has been maintained in the matter of charges, and they will rejoice to know that even Lanigan's expert, who charged

Ten pounds of solder, at ten cents,
One dollar seventy-five,

could not have made out a bill with more tender regard for the unwritten principles of the order. The total amount is

A TRIFLE OVER £10,000.

The popular sentiment on the subject is, that Marlborough House has been "repaired" within an inch of its life; but then it isn't often that those who dwell in Princes' houses have a chance to learn the risks run by common humanity, so that there is a kind of grim humor in the way that people wonder "whether the Queen will advance the amount of the bill." Happening to meet a plumber at work in the adjoining house, I ventured to ask whether the work could have cost even one-half of £10,000, and whether it was expected to collect any such sum. Abstractedly wiping a cinder out of his eye with the end of his soldering-iron, he replied that probably they would take the palace in part payment.

I said that the plumbers' hopes were rising, and, naturally, it is not simply on account of one good job having been taken. The little cloud no bigger than a man's hand has spread over the whole St. James district, and no aristocratic tenant now feels safe without a weekly consultation with a sanitary superintendent and a daily visit from the plumber. While the upper-ten of London are thus agitated, the same subject is causing considerable excitement in Edinburg; but the canny Scot has devised a scheme to diminish expenses, which has not apparently occurred to the Londoners. In order to have the best advice relative to drainage and kindred subjects, the residents in one block combine for purposes of "co-operative sanitation," as they call it. They then employ the best experts to make a thorough investigation of all the premises, and report the most efficient means of ventilation and sewerage; and, while they get invaluable information, the cost to each individual is trifling. It remains to be seen, however, whether the Scotch intellect can rise to the hight of circumventing the plumber with equal success.

There was

A MOST EXCITING SCENE

at the hour for the assembling of Parliament, in the court-yard of the House of Commons, night before last. Without any public notice, a meeting of medical students was held about 3 o'clock in Trafalgar Square; and as, on that day, the wildest rumors were rife throughout the city, it was quite natural that these young men should have been in a decidedly reckless frame of mind. It goes without saying that their sympathies were all in favor of war; no slur upon the medical profession is intended when I add that one could hardly expect some 2,000 sawbones in embryo to be immoderately displeased at the prospect of unlimited occupation for their surgical instruments. And so, after a few frantic harangues at the base of Lord Nelson's monument, they formed a disorderly procession and marched to the House of Commons. Exactly what their object was, it is difficult to determine; but I have understood since that they wanted to see Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, to give him their kind indorsement and patronizing approval, and to present a petition in favor of the war-vote. Probably, had their mission been pacific instead of belligerent, they would have been kept out of the court-yard by the police, for I have observed that the "bobbies" are quite on the side of the war party,—possibly because they believe the Government to be similarly inclined. But the procession was not checked, and, having gathered perhaps 2,000 more on its way, it poured into the court-yard in wild disorder. Then, for half an hour, the square was a dense mass of yelling, cheering young men,—none seeming to know or care what was done, provided enough noise could be made. At length the order was given to clear the square, and at every exit there was a struggling, howling mob,—sometimes pouring out uninterruptedly, and again jammed against the railings and gate-posts in hopeless confusion. Just before the square was wholly cleared, Mr. Gladstone appeared from some unknown point of the compass, just in time to fall foul of a very respectably-dressed fellow who was barely sober enough to be able to recognize the ex-Premier. Whereupon he jeered at Mr. Gladstone, and grievously mocked him, until, forbearance having ceased to be a virtue, the distinguished member for Greenwich handed his tormentor over to the police. No one appeared against the man, however; but it was learned that he was an employe in the India Office. It remains to be seen whether the Government will order his discharge, or whether his offense will be overlooked because his victim was

"ONLY MR. GLADSTONE."

If there is anything superlatively disgusting to an Englishman, it is to form an opinion based upon apparently reliable information which suddenly proves to be erroneous just before he is about to announce his theory and support it by argument. It is ten times worse to work off his belief in hot, hasty speech, and *afterward* find he was wrong; for he has got rid of that view of the subject, and is quite prepared to accommodate himself to the change in circumstances; but to be fairly bubbling over with suppressed eloquence and forensic fury, and then fail of an opportunity to deliver himself,—that, that is the most unkindest cut of all. Judge, then, the feelings of the Opposition members of Parliament, who were opposing the war-grant of £6,000,000, on hearing, day before yesterday, that the armistice had not prevented the Russians from advancing on Constantinople! They seemed hopelessly dazed, and, when Mr. Forster withdrew his amendment,—thus practically offering to make no opposition to the Government measure,—no one could have said with whom the victory would belong. But, having been overhasty in crediting Mr. Layard's telegram, when the authentic denial came in less than thirty minutes, they were equally unready a second time to seize their advantage, and a more thoroughly demoralized body of politicians I never saw. Lord Hartington, Mr. Forster, Mr. Bright, and others ignominiously dodged the vote,—leaving a forlorn hope of ninety-six nobodies to vote against the Government. No wonder that one of these latter made a plaintive protest the next day against the desertion of the party by its leaders,

"AFTER THEY HAD GOT INTO A MESS."

There was no doubt that the Government was sure of an overwhelming majority; but the Opposition might, at least, have maintained dignity in its defeat; instead of which, the action of the leaders, not only on Thursday, but yesterday, was that of men ashamed of their own position. I have heretofore mentioned the rapid increase in numbers, influence, and activity of the war party, and have hazarded the estimate that already the peace party was in a minority; to-day I believe that it is not only a minority party, daily growing weaker, but that it begins to be almost ashamed of itself. Perhaps "ashamed" is too strong a word; but, at any rate, it is demoralized, which, for practical results, is just about as bad. OBSERVER.

STATE AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 27.—In the Assembly to-day, bills passed authorizing exchanges between the State Historical Society and the State University; relating to the opening of streets and alleys in LaCrosse; for the preservation of brook-trout in the waters of the St. Croix; to legalize the proceedings of the Supervisors of Chippewa County.

In the Senate, bills were concurred in fixing the time of holding the terms of court in the Fourth Judicial Circuit; amending the Revised Statutes relative to the trial of criminal cases; amending the law creating the Municipal Court of Chippewa.

Bills were passed amending the law relative to vital statistics; amending the charter of the City of Chippewa Falls; relative to the representation of cities and incorporated villages in County Boards of Supervisors; to remedy the evils consequent upon the destruction of any public records by fire or otherwise, under a suspension of the rules.

A resolution prohibiting smoking in the Senate chamber during sessions was adopted.

The Committee on Finance, Banks, and Banking, of the Assembly, to-day examined Mr. Johnson's bill limiting the rate of interest in the State to 6 per cent. Jerry Brigham, of Milwaukee, and J. C. Gregory, of Madison, appeared for the Shylocks, and Senator Matt Anderson, of Dane County, for the people. Senator Anderson made a very strong argument for the passage of the bill. The Committee will report the bill to the Assembly, three in favor of indefinite postponement and two in favor of its passage.

The bill introduced early in the session to cheapen school-books will be reported to-morrow by the Committee on Education unanimously in favor of its passage. A careful canvass of the Senate shows that the bill will pass by about four majority on a full vote.

A resolution introduced yesterday by Senator Hudd, providing for a recess after the general business of the session is cleared up till the 16th of April to allow the Joint Committee on Revision to examine and report on the work of the revisors of the statutes, comes up for consideration to-morrow. There seems to be a general feeling that a recess is necessary. A number of errors have crept in the statutes which need correction, while there is a general feeling that the laws passed this session should be incorporated in the statutes, thus making a clean thing of all the laws. There is also quite a strong feeling in favor of swallowing the statutes whole without particular inspection more than can be had briefly. The general business of the session will be cleaned up in about two weeks, and the Legislature will be ready to either adjourn or take a recess about the 15th of March.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 27.—In the Senate, a communication was receivd from the Governor nominating H. D. Polk and John O. Morris to be Trustees of the Longview Asylum. They were confirmed at once. Also, the names of Isaac G. Peters, of Madison; Charles M. Roose, of Ottawa; S. Warner, of Lorraine; Daniel McConville, of Jefferson; and H. D. Heffner, of Franklin, to be Directors of the Penitentiary. The nominations were referred.

Senate bills passed to provide for the redemption of real property sold on execution at any time within two years after its sale, and to leave the defendant in possession of property until redeemed; to provide that in cities of 30,000 inhabitants clerks of courts shall index all pending suits.

The Committee on Elections unanimously reported that Baker, Democratic contestant for the seat now held by Curtiss (Republican) as Senator from Cuyahoga County, had made no case, and hence Curtiss was entitled to hold his seat.

The report was unanimously agreed to.

In the House the Huse bill, to make the owners of Texas cattle responsible for damages caused by disease to other cattle in localities through which such cattle have been driven or shipped, was passed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 27.—Representative O'Conor, who is charged with desertion from a Michigan regiment during the War, has gone to Washington for the purpose of clearing his record at the War Department.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 27.—In the Senate, the bill providing for a Constitutional Convention lacked five of the necessary two-thirds, and was laid on the table.

The friends of the School Text-Book bill postponed its consideration, on the ground that the second House amendment nullified the Merrill contract, and they desired to consult as to further action.

In the House, a resolution was offered commending the action of Representative Brandt in exposing the school-book bribery, which, under notice of debate, went over.

The afternoon session was occupied with the Page impeachment matter, and a night session was held on the same subject.

At five minutes of 12, after a session lasting from 3 o'clock, with a recess of an hour, the House voted to impeach Judge Page, of the Tenth Judicial District, by 71 yeas to 30 nays, five not voting. After the vote a resolution was adopted for a committee of five to present articles of impeachment to the Bar of the Senate. As the legislative session closes at 12 m. a week from Friday, this will necessitate an extra session of the Senate.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 27.—Gov. Holliday has vetoed the Barbour bill, which embodied the scheme of the anti-debt payers in the Virginia Legislature. The veto created great excitement, and a boisterous attempt was made in the House to prevent its reading being heard. The bill, it is said, cannot be passed over the veto, and will occasion an extra session of the Legislature.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Steamships Victoria, from New York, and Baltimore, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—Arrived, steamship Graf Bismarck, Bremen.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Arrived, steamers Wyoming, from Liverpool; Cambria, from Hamburg.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 27.—Arrived, steamship Donau, from New York.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The steamer City of New York will, in all probability, proceed this evening. She lost her foretopmast in a collision.

OPTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 27.—Judge Cochrane, in the Superior Court to-day, made an important decision on the sale of options. W. H. Burk, of this city, has been dealing in grain options in Chicago. His broker wanted a further margin, which Burk neglected to give, whereupon the broker sold the grain and charged the loss to Burk. The latter resisted, on the ground that the affair was a gambling operation. Judge Cochrane decided that it was not,—that options were a legal commodity,—and held the claim against Burk as legal.

THE 4 PER CENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The 4 per cent bonds seem to suit the farmers out West, who are subscribing largely. It is said that orders from Western cities for subscriptions to the new popular loan of 4 per cent bonds are being received in this city at an average of nearly $100,000 a day, principally from Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. One order was received yesterday from Racine, Wis., for $50,000. Dealers in this class of Government securities state that a great Western demand has sprung up recently for Government bonds of the small denominations, caused, it is believed, by a growing lack of confidence in savings-banks. They say Western farmers who have sold their crops at remunerative prices are putting their earnings into the popular loan. A single order from Philadelphia yesterday called for $60,000 in small bonds. A prominent bank-official who operates largely in Government bonds expressed the belief that Secretary Sherman's most sanguine expectations of the success of the popular loan will be fully realized, and that the subscriptions for the first year will be largely in excess of $100,000,000.

THE VANDERBILT CASE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—In the Vanderbilt will case to-day a motion was made to amend the original allegation of the contestant, Mrs. Le Bau, that said pretended will and codicil were procured by undue influence on the part of William H. Vanderbilt and others. She says that from motives of delicacy she did not wish to bring in the names of Mrs. Frank A. Vanderbilt and Mrs. M. A. Cranford as having exercised undue influence on decedent, but she has since obtained sufficient proof of it, and now desires leave to allege undue influence by them. Mr. Clinton put in a verified answer that the allegation of undue influence is unqualifiedly false. The answer was accompanied by affidavits from Mrs. F. A. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Cranford, absolutely denying that they had exercised any undue influences. The motion to amend was granted.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The *Times* says the State Geologist of Georgia asserts that its gold region is richer than that of California, and says that the yield must very soon become enormous.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—It is reported that the Western Union Telegraph building will soon be in communication with the chief newspaper offices of the city by pneumatic tubes.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 27.—In the United States District Court to-day the case of Chatfield & Wood, of Cincinnati, against Joyle & Chapman, late booksellers and printers, was decided in favor of the defendants. The plaintiffs sought to show that Jefferson Davis was a partner in the firm which had become insolvent, and sought to make him liable. The proof showed that Davis had simply loaned the firm some $25,000.

PAYING THE FIDDLER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—The Attorney-General is preparing the necessary papers, and will present them to the Governor to-morrow, asking the appointment of Commissioners to condemn the four acres pledged by the citizens of Springfield for additional State-House grounds. The obligors on the bond will then be obliged to purchase the ground and deed it to the State.

COAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company sold 50,000 tons of Scranton coal at auction to-day, as follows: Steamer, $3.07½@3.12; grate, $3.07½; egg, $3.15½@3.17½; chestnut, $3; stove, $3.55; and pea, $2.12½.

CHARITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. Feb. 27.—James R. Keene telegraphs from New York $2,500, to be distributed among the churches and relief societies engaged in relieving distress among the destitute people of this city.

CURRENT OPINION.

There is the best of reason for believing that Gen. Anderson is infinitely superior in every honorable sense to the beastly scoundrel and defaulter who defiles the bench at New Orleans, and who yesterday, with ineffable impudence, assumed to rebuke crime and mingle mercy with justice. A more miserable travesty upon justice has never been perpetrated since the infamous Rebellion, of which the man Whitaker is the spawn, came to its collapse. The whole trial has been characterized by a display of partisanship and arbitrary power as revolting as the Roman Inquisition itself. An appeal is pending which, it is hoped, may arrest the completion of the flagrant injustice now contemplated.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal (Rep.).*

There are rumors of rebellion in the Tammany camp. It is alleged that, among the 1,200 members of last year's General Committee, at least one-third are ready to join hands with the opposition. The Tammany leaders have been aroused to activity by the prospect that some of the best Wigwam-workers will be drawn out of the fold to head this formidable rebellion. A secret meeting of Tammany has been held, and a Committee, composed of one member from each Assembly District, was appointed to consider the interests and needs of the party in the several wards. Among the potential forces which have lately deserted Tammany are said to be ex-Comptroller Green, Oswald Ottendorfer, Edward Cooper, and others. If John Morrissey regains his vigor, he will figure largely in the fight with Tammany next fall.

A reporter of the Washington *Post* met Representative Bland, father of the Silver bill, and invited him to furnish proof of his paternity. Gen. Ewing has been claiming a large share of the glory that the young offspring has already conferred, and the *Post* asked Mr. Bland if it was a partnership affair. "The bill passed by the House," remarked Mr. Bland, "was substantially the same as the one I first introduced. I'll tell you just how it was. When I first came to the Forty-fourth Congress, Senator Jones and I, after talking the silver question over, agreed to introduce a bill in each House. I introduced mine in the House, and Senator Jones introduced the same bill,—I mean both were written precisely alike,—in the Senate. My bill went to the Banking and Currency Committee, and, when they were ready to report, I had the floor. Buckner and Ewing asked me to introduce the Committee bill, and I did; but I first compared it with mine, and found they were substantially the same. The Committee had condensed two sections into one, and made some verbal changes. They changed the title somewhat, too, and that gave rise to newspaper criticism. I was sorry then I hadn't stuck to my own bill, but I took the other to accommodate the Committee." "Gen. Ewing didn't draw the bill, then?" "O, he may have written the bill as it came from the Committee,—no doubt he did; but it was modeled from mine. In fact, it was the same."

Some of the leading journals which made the foolish fight against any and every form of silver remonetization are now discussing how the new Silver bill may be evaded by the Secretary of the Treasury. Never was there more genuine Bourbonism displayed than the organs of the exclusive gold standard have exhibited throughout the great battle that has resulted in a complete revolution of our financial policy. Had they appreciated the fact that silver always has been money in this country, and that the people meant to make it money again, they could have directed the silver tide into much safer channels and restrained it from the illimitable sweep it has now attained as a legal-tender, and probably made a much more honest silver dollar; but they decided to resist the irresistible, and to intensify the estrangement between the contending parties, and now they are utterly and hopelessly overthrown. But they don't seem to comprehend the fact that an overwhelming vote of both Houses, which defies the Presidential veto in advance, must be respected; that it is the supreme law-making power of the land; and that the power that passed the Silver bill will be equal to the task of enforcing it. To assume that the Government won't honestly obey the new law is to assume that Hayes and Sherman are natural idiots; for, if they don't obey it, they will be made to do so by measures which will not be wanting in violent remedies. There is but one way for honest men to meet this legislation, and that is to accept it in good faith. If it is wrong, its enforcement will only the more speedily modify or repeal it; and, if it is right, the people will sustain it.—*Philadelphia Times (Ind.).*

That this result [the sending of Rande to the Penitentiary] is a disgusting and shocking perversion of justice every man in the community instinctively feels. The blood of a crowd of murdered victims cries from the ground for vengeance upon the murderer, and nothing short of his speedy death could in any event have been even a partial atonement for his crime. The safety of society imperatively demanded the same condign punishment. While the wretch lives, there is an added peril to every man's life. And this universal demand and need for justice is met by a holiday-imprisonment, from which the miscreant is almost certain to be freed in a few years at farthest, to resume his career of butchery. We do not condemn the jury. Bamboozled and bewildered by the boundless flood of misleading gabble which surged around them for so many weary days, they are deserving of credit for so far keeping their senses and their consciences that the whole twelve of them were able at last to unite in a comprehensible verdict of any kind, much more a verdict which actually does recognize the fact that the prisoner is really guilty and deserving of *some* punishment. They have done better than nine juries out of ten would have done; better than the infernal humbug called criminal law allows one jury out of ten to do; and better than we have from the first believed they would do in even this most aggravated and palpable case. From the moment of Rande's arrest we have discouraged the confidence which so many professed, that he would be adequately punished by "legal" process; and our skepticism is fully justified by the event. There was always one way, and one way only, in which he could have been surely and sufficiently punished; and that was by the swift and stern justice of a Vigilance Committee. That way was not taken; and so Rande laughs at justice from behind the protecting walls of Joliet, and cons the list of his chosen victims to decide which of them shall be his first target when he again finds himself at liberty.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.*

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed

INDORSING

Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES

After Using Them for Several Years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.—DEAR SIR: Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "relief." Truly yours,
(Signed) THURLOW WEED.
DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is

The Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, by one application

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

has made the most astonishing cures: so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that are continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

PRICE, - - $1 Per Bottle.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30, 1875.—DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Regulating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about one year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College pronounced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 2[illegible] pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Resolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of Pills. I got the medicines from G. Grenvill. Please send me your book "False and True." MRS. C. KNAPP.

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Knapp.

DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this summer to inquire of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, one from Ohio, one from Canada, three from Jackson, and quite a number from this place. Yours with respect, MRS. C. KNAPP.

We are well acquainted with Mrs. Knapp. She is an estimable lady, and very benevolent. She has been the means of selling many bottles of the Resolvent by the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afflicted with internal tumors. We have heard of some wonderful cures effected by it. Yours respectfully,
EBERBACH & CO.
Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight of the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sinkings and flutterings in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking and Suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ FALSE AND TRUE.

Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.
Hon. Thurlow Weed
INDORSING
RADWAY'S R. R. REMEDIES
... Them for Several Years.
THURLOW WEED.
R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
... Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
... Pain Remedy
... TO TWENTY MINUTES.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
FEVER AND AGUE.
HEALTH! BEAUTY!
DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent
... Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Kidney and Bladder Complaints,
Twelve Years' Growth
Cured by Radway's Resolvent
HANNAH P. KNAPP.
$1 Per Bottle.
IMPORTANT LETTER.
MRS. C. KRAPF.
Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.
MRS. C. KRAPF.
EBERBACH & CO.
DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS!
FALSE AND TRUE.

DRESSES BY DOZENS.

The Trousseaux of Royal Princesses in Prussia.

A Bachelor Correspondent at the Show.

Stockings and Secrets.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BERLIN, Feb. 2, 1878.—A trousseau! What a magical word for women, and when it is not one that is to be seen but two, and these belonging not to ordinary people, but to Princesses, you may imagine the interest that raged paramount in Berlin female breasts, and which moved a great throng of feminines to the Royal Palace yesterday morning. It was indeed a sight to see the women who went to see the trousseaux. Their eyes, as they fell on something new or magnificent, would sparkle, and I could imagine they were saying to themselves, "What a love of a stocking!" "Did you ever see such a dear little hat!" And the same remark would be applied to almost everything, with a change of corset for stocking, shoe for hat, etc. In short, before I had been there very many minutes, I began to feel myself an intruder who was prying into secrets he had no right to know. I think many of the shoal of women that surrounded me eyed me with a faint look of contempt as an adventurous man who had no business there among the secrets of Princesses in particular, and women in general. But I braved their looks, and worked my way through the rooms to see all, as was my journalistic duty, and inspected the strange-looking things, as well as those the use of which was more palpable to the male eye, just as stoically as if I had been a woman's rights woman in a State street tailor shop, where only men are customers. And an interesting sight it was, independent of any feelings of curiosity or doubts as to "what on earth that thing was used for." Let me tell you about it.

After passing by numberless Royal servants, who barred my passage forwards every few minutes, and who seemed growing gray under vain attempts to manage struggling women—there were 10,000 visitors during two days,—I entered the first of the four rooms where the trousseaux were displayed. A broad passage was made by the articles being displayed on each side through which I passed. This room was devoted to—well, white goods, everything that is put on before the overskirt. I noticed great bundles of handsome bath-towels, handkerchiefs, a good deal of household linen, all varieties of Royal petticoats, robes de chambre, stockings, and unknown objects; the articles such as towels and stockings being in dozens and half-dozens, all tied with blue or white satin ribbon. Twelve dozen what the Germans call *taghemden*, and ten dozen what the Germans call *nachthemden*, a similar number of *beinkleidern* and *nachtjacken*, occupied one corner. Of these one-half were embroidered, the other half trimmed with lace, and bore, as every article of permanence, the monogram and crown of the Princess or her initial. The stockings were of every possible color and style, mostly striped, in silk, cotton, and wool, and the majority with elaborately embroidered clocks. The handkerchiefs were handsome, but not very wonderful. In the second room was continued the different costumes for the Princess Elizabeth, twenty-six in number, the door by which we entered being decorated with boxes of gloves not remarkably well made, and apparently number 6¼. The pair for the wedding were embroidered, and boasted of only a dozen buttons.

But I suppose you, fair reader, want to know something about the dresses, the thirty-odd pair of not over-small shoes having but little interest. The first in the row—they were in a row all round the room—was, so the lady attendant said, made of *Mexique bleu faille*, whatever that may be: it looked to me a sort of a shawl thing, and it was trimmed with dark-blue velvet. The waist or body was cut four-corner fashion in front, and had a point, though not a sharp one. Behind it spread out fan-shape, from which a long broad band of blue velvet started and went a little way down the train, where it was brought up with a round turn in a knot. The costume was trimmed with plisse, and over it was thrown a shawl in faille, caught up once on the train. I hope, dear reader, you understand all about it now. I'm quite sure I don't. The second dress was creme satin, long waisted, and short armed. It seemed to me to be a sort of collection of pleats and bows, and was trimmed with plisse and ruche in different directions. Then there was a pink ball dress of faille, trimmed with satin and flowers. The underskirt was pink faille, the waist was low, with a rose satin berthe ending in a point behind and in front. The overskirt was tulle, and mixed up with satin bands. At the bottom was a garland of roses, pink and white, with velvet leaves, and three bouquets of flowers fastened to a band of silk hung down in front. The train was pink silk with tulle over it, and pink satin edgings. That's done, I flatter myself, quite in the style of a fashion magazine. Now all the other dresses were made up in the same way, at least I couldn't distinguish any difference in the two descriptions the woman gave me. The first was blue damask, decollete waist, and large sort of spreading train; then came one in bleu marin; then light blue trimmed with deep sea green; then an Algerine Princess robe, light blue worked with colors; then pink silk, draped with gaze, and worked with small bouquets; then a Princess dress, trimmed with gaze, and so on until it all seemed to me to be silk and trains, and faille and gaze, to such an extent that I wondered what sort of a world it was. And strange to say the woman I had bribed to describe me these Eleusinian mysteries never seemed tired of her subject; each new dress was a theme for another night in the Thousand and One, while I saw but a change from blue to pink, from pink to white But *revenons a nos moutons.* A dress of gold, gauzy-looking material, trimmed with gold leaves and flowers, is a present from the grandfather of the bride, Prince Carl; then there was a dress similar in style, but of silver. "It's not worth so much as you think," I said to my guide, in a sort of abstracted way, "silver is going down since Mr. Bland made it his pet." "It belongs to the toilet," she answered, and she led me to where a window was filled with soaps, perfumery, combs, brushes, sponges, and the like. "That's a very beautiful sponge," I said, "it must have come from fathoms deep in the blue Mediterranean, that sea of seas, girtling a land where indeed is peace with the olive and the vine, a land where we can really believe was such perfect peace at noon that the Romans were afraid of speaking lest the great God Pan should wake." "The style is Rembrandt," she answered, snatching away the sponge, and substituting a hat in black felt, lined in black velvet underneath, and black feathers and velvet above. But I was dreaming of the blue grotto of Capri suggested by the sponge where I had once pulled a small one from the rock, and I hardly noticed the hats in tulle, in tilleul colors, with the long bows, the felts in white and black, Capott form, and graced with feathers, flowers, ribbons, and birds. She woke me rather petulantly, and said if I wanted to see the trousseaux for the Princess Charlotte I must come into the other room. I squeezed the sponge a good bye and went.

Two rooms, the Knight's Hall and the billiard room, received the display on walls, window-sills, and tables. The very first thing I noticed was that time-honored, tradition-incrusted Indian shawl. I knew without reading the placard it was "Presented by the Queen of England." She always gives Indian shawls, and with such pertinacity does she adhere to Indian shawls that I sometimes suspect she owns a factory somewhere in ——, Manchester, or Birmingham. Beside, it was something more suitable, though perhaps of less value, also the gift of Victoria,—a dress of rose-colored faille, ornamented in front with real white lace placed between plaits of silk. The back was a long, plain train, around and underneath which were two narrow plisses, one over the other. The corsage was decollete, back and front with points. The wedding dress was of blue velvet, with maribout trimming and a genuine white Point-Duchesse-Volant, together with bunches of roses. The train beneath was tulle, with a broad Volant of the same lace, and trimmings of blue velvet. Behind was a white satin dress, quite plain, with only a long train made very "square" behind, around a flounce, and over it real point lace. Then a rose-gros-faille dress, trimmed with real lace, then gray velvet with pink and light blue stars and trimmings (I thought this very ugly); then a blue faille with embroidered silk gaze trimming; then black satin with *claire de lune* pearls, a very heavy handsome trimming; then a gray faille dress trimmed with black lace and gray feathers, and so on for a dozen more. But I left all this for a large liberal display of handsome linen sheets, towels, pillow-cases, the abominable linen-bag into which, in Germany, feathers are stuffed, and is then made to serve in place of blankets, not only for the bride and bridegroom's use, but also for such guests, followers, and servants as are in the future to grace the Meiningen Court. Then there were boxes full of cravats and handkerchiefs, and ... and stockings, and the nameless white ... "nameless here for evermore,"—and some handsome toilette articles, all in dozens and meters long. But you, fair reader, have probably had as much as you care for, as most assuredly I had by the time I reached the last object, the one bath-tub in the exhibition, and so with a glance at the dozens of big black trunks waiting to receive all this fresh gorgeousness, we will pass out of the palace, and leave thoughts of trousseaux and such like vanities to the crowd still pouring in at the other door.

ADDISON.

ARMY NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—*General Orders No. 6.*—By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders No. 101, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Dec. 9, 1875, is hereby amended so as to require that the action of the Department Commander shall be indorsed, and signed by the approving officer himself, upon *each of the three* copies of Boards of Survey required by said order to be transmitted to the Department Commander for his revision.

Special Orders No. 37.—The following transfers are made of Lieutenants of artillery under the orders establishing the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia. The officers of the new detail will report for duty May 1, 1878, when those relieved will join their new batteries:

First Artillery—First-Lieut. J. L. Sherman from Battery B to Battery G, vice First-Lieut. L. A. Chamberlain, relieved; First-Lieut. H. L. Harris from Battery I to Battery G, vice First-Lieut. A. H. Merrill, relieved; Second-Lieut. A. Murray from Battery M to Battery G, vice Second-Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt, relieved; Second-Lieut. C. H. Clark from Battery B to Battery G, vice Second-Lieut. J. P. Wisser, relieved.

Second Artillery—First-Lieut. George Mitchell from Battery B to Battery K, vice First-Lieut. J. E. Eastman, relieved; First-Lieut. Sebree Smith from Battery I to Battery K, vice First-Lieut. R. M. Rogers, relieved; Second-Lieut. Solus Niles from Battery E to Battery K, vice Second-Lieut. W. P. Edgerton, relieved; Second-Lieut. E. D. Hoyle from Battery L to Battery K, vice Second-Lieut. V. H. Bridgman, relieved.

Third Artillery—First-Lieut. C. W. Harrold from Battery E to Battery A, vice First-Lieut. A. G. Verplanck, relieved; First-Lieut. C. C. Wolcott from Battery M to Battery A, vice First-Lieut. James O'Hara, relieved; Second-Lieut. L. L. Bruff from Battery G to Battery A, vice Second-Lieut. C. W. Foster, relieved; Second-Lieut. H. H. Ludlow from Battery I to Battery A.

Fourth Artillery—First-Lieut. Peter Leary, Jr., from Battery E to Battery I, vice First-Lieut. A. B. Dyer, relieved; First-Lieut. G. H. Paddock from Battery G to Battery I, vice First-Lieut. J. P. Story, relieved; Second-Lieut. J. M. Jones from Battery C to Battery I, vice Second-Lieut. Clarence Deems, relieved; Second-Lieut. William Crozier from Battery F to Battery I, vice Second-Lieut. O. B. Mitcham, relieved.

Fifth Artillery—First-Lieut. E. L. Zalinski from Battery K to Battery C, vice First-Lieut. Charles Morris, relieved; First-Lieut. Wells Willard from Battery L to Battery C, vice First-Lieut. B. K. Roberts, relieved; Second-Lieut. J. R. McAuliffe from Battery G to Battery C, vice Second-Lieut. J. P. Jefferson, relieved; Second-Lieut. I. C. Bush from Battery H to Battery C, vice Second-Lieut. J. M. Baldwin, relieved.

The Superintendent-General Recruiting Service will cause 242 recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, where they will upon arrival be reported to the Commanding General, Department of Dakota, for assignment to the Seventh Infantry.

Special Orders No. 38.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Surgeon C. T. Alexander is relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia, and will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., reporting by letter upon his arrival to the Surgeon-General.

Capt. Prince is relieved from duty as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of the Gulf, and will proceed to New York City and await further orders. The Department Commander is authorized to detail a suitable person to accompany him, if it shall be deemed necessary.

First-Lieut. Charles Shaler is relieved from duty at the San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, and will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Gulf, for duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of that Department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—*Special Orders No. 29*—Directs Maj. W. H. Johnston, Paymaster, to pay the troops stationed at the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, and at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to Feb. 28, 1878; Maj. W. R. Gibson to pay the troops stationed at Forts Leavenworth, Riley, Hays, Wallace, Lyon, and Garland; Majs. J. P. Willard and A. S. Towar will, under the direction of the District Commander, pay the troops in the District of New Mexico; Maj. J. A. Broadhead to pay the troops at Forts Dodge and Larned, and Camp Supply, and Fort Elliott.

Special Orders No. 35—The commanding officer of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will send Siolnck, a released Modoc prisoner now at his post, under charge of a trusty non-commissioned officer, to Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter., where he will be turned over to the commanding officer, who, at the earliest opportunity, will send him to the location of his tribe in the Indian Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS, SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—*Special Orders No. 38.*—A General Court-Martial will convene at Fort Davis, Tex., on Tuesday, the 26th day of February, 1878, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Capt. L. H. Carpenter, Tenth Cavalry; Capt. Gaines Lawson, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Assistant-Surgeon Ezra Woodruff, Medical Department; First Lieut. D. B. Wilson, Adjutant Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. George Andrews, Twenty-fifth Infantry. Second Lieut. C. G. Ayres, Tenth Cavalry, is appointed Judge Advocate of the Court.

So soon as the condition of his limb will permit his removal from Blanco Creek, First-Lieut. E. O. Gibson, Adjutant Tenth Infantry, will report in this city for surgical treatment until he is able to join his station.

Capt. R. P. Wilson, Tenth Infantry, is appointed a Special Inspector, and will inspect certain medical, Quartermaster's, and subsistence stores, for which Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Yeomans, U. S. A., Post Surgeon, and Second-Lieut. C. E. Bottsford, Tenth Infantry, Post Quartermaster and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, respectively, are responsible, with a view to their disposition for the best interest of the service.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Leaves of absence have been granted Maj. C. R. Bliss, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Capt. R. Norwood, Second Cavalry; First-Lieut. J. E. Stevens, Twenty-fifth Infantry.; Acting Assistant Surgeon T. P. Maghee, U. S. Army; Second-Lieuts. J. J. O'Brien, Fourth Infantry, Myron W. Howe, Fourth Artillery, and A. E. Kilpatrick, Seventeenth Infantry.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H. R. 3,047. Amends Sec. 2,304, Revised Statutes, so as to give 160 acres of land to every private soldier and officer, and every seaman, marine, and officer who served during the recent rebellion ninety days, and who was honorably discharged. Such land to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserve sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, not otherwise appropriated or reserved, and other lands subject to entry under the Homestead laws of the United States; but such homestead settler shall be allowed ten years after locating his homestead and and filing his declaratory statement within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement.

H. R. 2,976. Authorizes the President to disregard Sec. 1,214, Revised Statutes, and commission George W. Heydock, of the Ninth Infantry, as Second Lieutenant to fill any existing vacancy.

S. 682. Reinstates Thomas H. Lawrence as Third Lieutenant United States Marines, on account of his meritorious conduct in "refusing to follow his Captain into secession," and doing good service during the War.

S. 785. To provide for building a military post for the protection of the people of the Black Hills region.

S. 791. For the relief of Surgeon Edward P. Vollum, United States Army.

S. 792. Authorizing the establishment of a naval station and depot, and for other purposes, at Port Royal Harbor, S. C.

H. R. 3,386. For the establishment of a light-house on Killick Shoals, Chincoteague Bay, Virginia.

S. 786. For the relief of the Jeffersonville and Louisville Ferry Company.

S. 789. For the relief of Michael Fentenheime, a citizen of France.

H. R. 789. To appropriate $2,500 for the purchase of a law library for the Territory of Dakota, to be kept at the seat of the Government thereof for the use of the Governor, Supreme and District Courts, members of the Legislature. Passed.

H. R. 1,201. To appropriate $2,500 for the purchase of a law library for the Territory of Wyoming. Passed.

OUR CLIMATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—I am quite sure that the distinguished neuro-physiologist and pathologist, Prof. Brown-Sequard, would not object if I, a former pupil of his, should repeat that which he said to me in a private interview in respect to the climate of Chicago. Chicago has long had an enviable reputation as a summer resort, but much complaint has been made against its winter, many seeking the warmer climate of Florida, Louisiana, and California. Brown-Sequard, on the contrary,—and who is more capable of judging than he!—being something of an invalid, came all the way from Paris to enjoy and get the sanitary benefit of the bracing atmosphere of the shores of Lake Michigan. It is only because this winter has been remarkably exceptional that the Doctor was disappointed. The fact is that as a rule there is no climate in winter more healthful than that of our city.

DR. JAMES I. TUCKER.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

TWILIGHT-DREAMS.

You are glowing, purely glowing,
Visions in my evening-skies;
Night is nearing, you are cheering,
While the twilight slowly dies.
Golden hues, more mellow growing,
Sparkle on the glistening foam—
Ray-drops streaming from the gleaming
Born within the Father's Home.
Spirit-voices, soothing, lull me,
Drifting, drifting with the tide;
Peace breathes o'er me; Rest before me—
Fear I not the ocean wide.

They float along the dancing waves,
The voices loved of yore;
O hearts I've missed, you're all my own,
My own forevermore!
I turn, with all pervading joy,
To bid farewell to Earth.
Flow, waters, flow—glow, sunset, glow—
'Till Heaven's Peace has birth.

Ambition's yearning hopes are dead;
All, all of Earth but Hope is fled.
The light pours out in golden streams,
And, Peace, thou'rt mine beyond my dreams,
The Streets of Pearl in glory shine;
Sleep, sleep, my Soul! God's Love is thine.

FIDELIS.

INTIMIDATING A DOG.

Cincinnati Saturday Night.

Sniffles, who lives in the Third Ward, read in some book that in the Himalaya Mountains, where the dogs are exceedingly ferocious, travelers provide themselves with a pair of huge goggles, and when they see a dog in the way they put them on and walk steadily toward the animal without saying a word. The dog bristles up and stares hard for a moment, and then all at once it wilts and slinks away. Now, Sniffles, in going to and from his home, was compelled to pass a house that had a savage bulldog among its regular boarders, and it had often chased him a block or two late at night, baying deep-mouthed welcome as he drew near home. Once he left quite a hunk of coat-tail in the dog's teeth as he jumped his own fence, and Sniffles swore that the next coat he had made should be ornamented with dog-buttons against a similar experience.

The expedient of the goggles struck Sniffles as an exceedingly happy one, and he determined to try it. So the first time that he went downtown he invested in the biggest pair of goggles he could find, and green at that, in case he might meet any green dog in his travels that needed quailing. Sniffles went home earlier than usual that afternoon, so anxious was he to try the new method on the dog. He met several inferior pups on the route, and, putting on the goggles, they immediately scampered away, but they might have done that anyway,—you can't tell. Where one dogwood another dog wouldn't. Reaching the vicinity of the house where the bulldog put up, Sniffles adjusted the goggles and moved cautiously along, keeping a sharp eye—in fact, a big pair of goggle eyes—upon the well-known spot in the fence where there was a picket gone (he could picket out in the dark), through which he had seen his canine adversary so often emerge. He paused about twenty feet away, fearing that if he was too near when the dog bounced out, he wouldn't observe the goggles at all, and would be far along in his repast before he could call his attention to them.

Sniffles waited and waited, but no dog appeared. At length he grew weary of watching and waiting, and began to whistle for him. Then he said, "Come, doggy, doggy, doggy," in low, gentle tones, and, finally, as there was no response, he yelled out, "Come out of there, you son-of-a-gun-barrel!" As this failed to fetch him, Sniffles walked boldly up to the fence and looked over, and there lay the dog on the front step sunning himself, with both eyes shut. As Sniffles contemplated him in languid repose, he wondered why he had been afraid of him at all, and felt ashamed that he had been such a coward as to run away from him in the first place. "But I'll give the brute a scare, anyhow," thought Sniffles. So he walked boldly through the gate, all goggled as he was, and gave a little yell to rouse the creature up.

The dog, awakened suddenly from a pleasing dream of tearing the watch-dog's honest bark off some wayfarer's leg, seemed confused for a moment. His first impression was that he was a performer in some amateur dog show, and that a big pair of opera-glasses were leveled at him from the gallery. Then he didn't know but that a photographer with a double camera was endeavoring to take his dogarytype. But it wasn't long before his intellect came to his rescue. In the meantime Sniffles was staring as hard as he could through his goggles, trying to concentrate in his gaze all the stern intimidation of which he had ever read. But to his dismay he saw a green bulldog of enormous size rise slowly up, fixing a pair of green eyes, in which there was concentrated ferocity softened by a gleam of subdued exultation, full upon his own. Everything appeared green to Sniffles at that moment, especially his attempt to frighten such a dog. He rapidly made up his mind that there wasn't any such a breed of pups in the Himalaya Mountains, or they would never have bragged over the success of the goggles game. He tried to go out of the gate, but it fastened with a spring when he stepped in. The dog seemed to appreciate that fact; for he smiled grimly, showing a double set of teeth that appeared to Sniffles' excited fancy like the upper and lower set he had seen hauled around the city on a dentist's wagon. The cool deliberation of that dog was something awful. The brute finally raises up on his hind legs, and sort of whips his fore paws around his body, as if to warm himself up for the work he had in hand. Then he slowly advances with a regular butcher-boy air, and Sniffles is unable to make any impression upon him, though he goggles ever so goggly. Then came a sudden bound, a low, hungry growl, and a shriek, and the air was immediately filled with fragments of clothing, old boot legs, suspender buttons, strips of paper collar, green goggles, and bulldog. It would have been all up with Sniffles had it not been for the timely arrival of the owner of the dog, who rescued what there was left of him and sent it home. While the doctor was fixing him up he raved continually about green goggles, and wanted to whip any traveler from the mountains of Himalaya. But they thought it was only delirium on the part of Himalaying there. He got well, but he is out of the dog-training business.

ST. MALACHY'S PROPHECIES.

The prophecies of St. Maol-Maodhog O'Morgair, as St. Malachy was known in his native Irish, are, it is feared, of the Mother Shipton order—apocryphal. It was during his visit to Pope Innocent II. that he is said to have seen his famous vision of Peter's chair. St. Bernard, his trusty biographer, gives the story but little heed, yet the legend is traceable in an indirect way to the Abbot Congan, from whom St. Bernard received many particulars of St. Malachy's life. Various accounts are given of his vision, but the following is believed to be the oldest record: St. Malachy left Ireland in 1139 for Rome. He passed through France, where at Clairvaux he made the acquaintance of St. Bernard, and, journeying on through Piedmont, where he worked many miracles, he at length reached the Eternal City, after a pilgrimage of sixteen months. One evening—it was in the summer time—he sat on the brow of the Janiculum and wept as he gazed on the city below. By and by he fell into a deep sleep, and his soul was filled with ecstasy. His Erin was first in his thoughts, and a faithful gillie, or servant, who had accompanied him from Benchor, now Bangor, heard him thrice repeat a stanza in Irish, of which the following is a translation:

They shall come from the west on the ocean's crest,
With stars their prows adorning;
And the thunder's roar on the Mayo shore
Shall announce my Erin's morning.

America was then unknown, but this is now taken to be a prophecy of the arrival of the United States Navy at Newport, Westport, and Ballina, and of the deliverance of Ireland by proud invaders from New York. When Humbert landed at Killala the men of Mayo thought that St. Malachy's vision had been fulfilled, and when he overcame the English at the "races of Castlebar" they were sure of it; but the surrender at Ballynanuck was a disappointment from which they have not yet recovered. Every true pilgrim to the top of Mount Nephin shades his eyes with his hand and looks out into the Atlantic for the American expedition; but alas! it cometh not, though the dolors of Granuaile are many and grievous.

St. Malachy in this ecstatic dream then began to murmur words about France and his friend Bernard of Clairvaux, but suddenly a strange light shone in his face and the gillie heard him repeat the word Rome. He then, so the legend runs, foretold in brief the career of the Church. The Chair of Peter was to be occupied by an Englishman,—this was Adrian IV. He next murmured the words "Corpus Christi." This meant Urban IV., who instituted that feast. "Oriens et Occidens" was Gregory X., who, by the Council of Lyons, sought to reconcile the Eastern and Western churches. "Dei Sacerdos" was Boniface VIII. "Liberator" was Gregory XI., who brought the Papal Chair back to Rome from Avignon, whither Clement V. removed it. "Doctissimus" was the learned and holy Adrian VI. "Exsul" was no doubt Pius VI., whom Bonaparte dethroned. "Crux de Cruce" was, beyond peradventure, Pius IX., and "Lumen in Cœlo" refers to his successor, whoever he may be. The tradition is found in many different shapes, but the Church regards it as wholly apocryphal.

AN INDIAN MANUFACTORY.

Providence (R. I.) Journal.

Early in the present month, Mr. H. N. Angell, of this city, while quarrying about a ledge in Johnston, came upon what appears to have been an Indian manufactory of dishes. Let no one suppose that a building equipped with furnaces and furnished with tools has been unearthed. The Indians who roamed over the Johnston hills were delightfully primitive in their manufacturing enterprises, as in other things. They made their dishes of soap-stone. The soap-stone bed, the existence of which has hitherto been unknown, lies between two slate ledges. When Mr. Angell's workmen uncovered the bed it was about six feet under ground. Attention was first attracted to it by finding quantities of pulverized stone. Cart-load after cart-load was carried away before any one had the least idea what the curious substance was. At last the workmen came upon a rock so curiously uneven as to attract attention at once. The whole surface of the rock was covered with hollows and projections. Quantities of Indian hammers and axes were then discovered, and then the truth began to dawn upon the mind of the explorers. The soap-stone bed was about twenty-five feet wide, and it was cleared off as rapidly as possible for fifty or sixty feet.

In the space thus cleared, one sees just how the former owners of the soil shaped their rude vessels. The soap-stone is quite soft. The adjoining slate is very hard, and it could not have been very difficult, with suitably shaped pieces of slate, to cut away the soap-stone, leaving the proposed vessel solid, of course, bottom side up on the rock. Chipping under the projection thus formed, room was gained for the insertion of a wedge, by means of which the half-completed dish was split off of the ledge. It then remained to hollow out the inside, which appears to have been done by means of sharp stone scoops. When the spot was uncovered, a number of stone basins were lying on the bed; others had been begun and not finished, while others still were just blocked out in the work. The stone axes used were nearly all such as would fit naturally to the hand. There were two great stone hammers apparently used for splitting off the proposed dish, when the outside had been worked. One of these hammers would weigh nearly if not quite a hundred pounds. It appears to have been hollowed out in the middle, so that a withe could be bound around it and used as a handle for swinging the great hammer. Upon noting the ledge more closely it was seen that the bed of soapstone had been cut away,—that is, lowered several feet below its original height,—and this, with the immense quantities of pulverized rock, now known to be the soap-stone chippings, that have been carted away, shows something of the vast amount of work which has been done at this bed. In the small space uncovered, the remains of something like 150 cuttings are to be seen.

CROCODILE AND BALLOONIST.

Mr. Simmons Lynn made an ascent in a balloon at Calcutta on the 29th of January. He descended safely some miles from the city, after an exciting adventure with a crocodile. Owing to the density of the gas supplied for the balloon, Mr. Lynn did not deem it advisable to take up with him Mr. L'Estrange (Blondin), who was much disappointed in consequence. The balloon first moved in the direction of Ballyganj, but afterward shifted toward Dhappa and the Salt Lakes. Having passed over the eastern boundary of Calcutta, Mr. Lynn found that at 4:40 o'clock it was beginning to move rapidly toward Tiger Point, in the Sunderbunds. He descended from his then altitude of 13,000 feet into the current which was blowing for a few moments from the southeast. In this current he could not remain, and at 5 o'clock a descent into the jungle seemed inevitable. He at this time observed that there was not a breath of wind over the surface of the jungle for 3,000 feet in height. Either he must come down at once or be enveloped in darkness, and have no chance of getting out of the jungle. Even with light the chance of being extricated seemed small. While slowly descending, and at an altitude of 10,000 feet, in an otherwise perfectly clear atmosphere, a vast plain of intense white toward the north was open to view. He could not form any conception as to the cause of this phenomenon, except that the rays from the setting sun had come in contact with a cold blast from the snowy range in the Himalayas. He continued his descent, and very soon the phenomenon was lost, but although every moment's delay increased the risk in landing, he could not resist the temptation of reascending to try and fathom this mystery, but did not succeed. At 5:15 he was within 1,000 feet of terra firma, a rather inappropriate name for the locality. A huge crocodile was moving towards him with an impressive steadiness, and when he came down into the mud and rushes, which for miles around were over ten feet in height, he could see the monster's head level with the bulrushes. Fortunately, there was enough ballast left to throw overboard just as the monster was within fifty yards of the balloon, and this enabled Mr. Lynn to rise above the thick jungle to the length of the grappling rope, about thirty feet. The story that the crocodile cannot turn rapidly was in this case disapproved, as this one ran round the grappling rope. Having called lustily for help, Mr. Lynn found some natives making their way toward him, wading through the thick mud and rushes. As the rushing sound was made on all sides the crocodile made off. About half a dozen natives were induced, after much persuasion, to hold the rope, and ultimately the balloon was wafted over the jungle and across creeks for nearly three miles, until a small dry space was reached.

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph, Feb. 22.

There was great excitement in the Washington mansion 146 years ago to-day. Old man Washington had gone down to the corner grocery to get his morning "eye-opener," and while he was expatiating to a crowd of grocery-loungers on the coming crops, and wondering whether the hard winter had injured the fruit-trees, and blowing about the deer-hunting he had indulged in during the winter, the door opened and somebody beckoned to him. Sliding from his seat on the counter, he left the store and was confronted by one of his negro servants, who, with a mysterious look, approached him and said in a breath that made the old man's hair stand on end, "Dar's a new boy up to de house." Visions of red flannel, and catnip tea, and nurses, and soothing syrup, and the midnight-promenades, and cradles, and doctors, and sich floated through Pa Washington's mind, and he hardly knew what to do. He re-entered the grocery and braced up with three fingers of old rye, and then set 'em up for the whole house, at the same time receiving the congratulations of the "boys," to whom he had divulged the news. He took another "brace" and started for home, the darkey leading the way—and the Judge. Reaching home, he was met on the doorstep by a chorus of female neighbors, who shouted, "Ain't you glad!" And he said he was, and he wanted to see the man who said he wasn't—whoop! He was led to the bedside of his wife, and there lay, like a boiled lobster, the baby,—George, destined to be the Father of his Country at a time when his country was extremely in need of parents. It has never transpired who was the Mother of the Country. But this is a digression. The boy flourished, and waxed fat and kicked, he was a "kicker," as all the subsequent acts of his life prove. The boy was a genius in his way, and invented the hatchet when he was quite young. He grew up and was sent to school; and it is related of him that he could hug more girls and lick more boys than any other boy in Westmoreland County, Va. This is a scrap of private history. On his attaining manhood he was placed in command of the Virginia militia; but it is not stated that he ever took part in the Pittsburg riots, or drilled the City Grays. Naturally he rotated from the Virginia militia to the command of the American army during the Revolution, and at the conclusion of the war he was made President, serving his constituents faithfully, and never taking anything when there was any danger of being caught at it. We have collated this short sketch from memory, and, as memory is "mighty unsartin," any little facts will be kindly forgiven by the readers of the *Telegraph.*

QUIPS.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A cow belle—The milk-maid.

What is the best name for a waiter? Why, Cumming, sir, of course.

Country people put a trout in the well to keep the water clear. That is to say, they *poisson* the water to make it healthy.

A correspondent says: How Kellogg became as tar in the musical world—She pitched her voice, and then stuck to it.

Plaid garments have been very fashionable this winter. At a recent South-End ball every gentleman's coat was checked.

A female who inquired at the knit-goods department for "one of them Nubians," was introduced to the colored porter of the establishment.

A dead body, supposed to be that of a dramatic advertising agent from the big amethyst ring on his middle finger, was found at the head of Water street on Monday evening last, stabbed to death in twenty places. The body was partially identified by a citizen of New York, who said that he met the unfortunate man in the morning, who displayed several paragraphs in regard to Modjeska's "realistic" dresses, her manner of cutting her corns, an anecdote about her grandfather, where she bought her false hair, etc., which he said he was about to "hand in" to the Boston newspaper-men. The unfortunate wretch was undoubtedly stabbed to death with the scissors of the outraged journalists.

"THE TRIBUNE" IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SOUTH TAMWORTH, N. H., Feb. 21.—Inclosed find currency, for which please continue THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE to my address; and let me thank you for the very able manner in which you have conducted the case of The People vs. The Bondholders and their catspaws, and if possible encourage you by saying the people who believe in "the dollar of their daddies" do not all live in the Mississippi Valley, or including the Middle States, but here among the hills and mountains of New England are thousands who believe it is *not repudiation* to pay the Government debts, or their debts, in the silver dollar; and also there are other thousands who would be *glad* of a chance to work hard all day and receive at night a silver dollar for pay.

The *people* of the East are with their Western brethren every time on the silver question, and, although an amended Silver bill has passed the Senate, do not relax a moment, for the bill is now in a most critical place.

I consider THE TRIBUNE the ablest paper I ever read, and it would be my ideal paper but for its position on the Southern question. But I am so thick-skulled I can't see how Hayes can be President and Packard not Governor, nor how the Government of Louisiana can be Republican when the minority rule, nor how the Republicans of the North can desert their brethren of the South in their hour of dire necessity. During the campaign the Republicans of the South (God bless them!) made every sacrifice, yea even to life itself, to preserve those States to the Republicans and to Hayes, and then, at the moment of victory, to be handed over to the tender mercies (!) of a powerful minority, consisting of unrepentant rebels! For proof witness the scenes being enacted in Louisiana to-day under the thin guise of justice, and the admissions of Gen. Garfield in Congress, one of the President's-policy men. Respectfully,

T. B. M.

THE ESTIMATES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Would it not be well for the City Council, in making up their estimates for the year, to have some regard for the taxpayers as well as for those who live on the taxes paid. The city, county, and other expenditures have grown until the taxes have become unbearable. Since the fire our citizens have with unparalleled energy rebuilt the city,—largely with borrowed capital,—depending on the rents to pay interest, taxes, etc. Do our Aldermen realize that from 20 to 50 per cent of all rents collected goes for taxes, and that the tax levies are in many instances simply acts of confiscation of the life-savings of our citizens? Rents, profits of business, etc., are from a half to one-fifth what they were five years ago, and there is no good reason why the city, county, and other expenditures should not be reduced in the same proportion, and we had hoped that the city authorities (we have nothing to hope from the County Ring) would realize the situation and act accordingly. Now, sir, as "something must be done," how would it answer to abolish the Council, the County, School, Park, and all other Boards, and Township Organization, and put the whole thing into the hands of, say, four men, a Mayor, and one honest man from each Division, to control things as prudent business-men would attend to their own business? Such a government could reduce the taxes one-third or over, and accomplish more than is now done with the whole.

A TAXPAYER SINCE 1843.

LICENSES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—In your Sunday's paper the article on revenue from licenses was very good; but I would go still further, and require a license for all classes of business. It is a well-known fact that we have thousands of men, doing a good business, who do not contribute to our revenue at all. Among them I would mention Board-of-Trade men, brokers, insurance-men, etc.; also, professional men. I cannot see why a lawyer, with the fees he usually charges, or the doctor, with his "little bill" of $3 or $5 a visit, ought not to pay the city some revenue, as well as the poor expressman who toils from early morn until late at night for a small pittance. I would also license all artisans and mechanics; which would not only give us a revenue from that source, but would keep us from being flooded by men who claim to be mechanics when they are a disgrace to all good ones, and ought to be in the country farming, or at the Black Hills, and thereby make better times for the good mechanics, and assist in solving the workingmen's problem of the day.

MECHANIC.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. H. WILCOX, Bookseller and Stationer, 170 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS without removal; money loaned on collaterals. 151 Randolph-st., Room 8.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., without removal; also on good collaterals in sums to suit. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal; also on diamonds and good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, R. 3, 116 Randolph.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF $2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

WANTED—TO BORROW $500 FOR ONE YEAR; will give fair rate of interest, and real-estate security; answer to-day. O 42, Tribune office.

8 PER CENT.—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OVER $1,000. J. H. EOFF, Room 1, Reaper Block.

$60,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT current rates. EDWARD S. DREYER & CO., 98 Dearborn-st., near Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARMERS, DEALERS, AND AGENTS, CALL and see the "Bishop," a perfect grinder for mower and reaper knives; used with any stone. Exclusive territory to good agents. F. P. LYMAN & CO., Room 12, 130 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

UNDRESSED KID GLOVES—
SPECIAL PRICES
for Jouvin's best quality; all sizes, from 5½ to 7¾, in the most desirable colors.
3-button, $1.
4-button, $1.25.
6-button, $1.50.
Each pair warranted and fitted.
PARIS KID GLOVE DEPOT,
94 State-st.

WANTED—BANKRUPT STOCK DRY GOODS, notions, boots and shoes, clothing, etc., to take to the country; all correspondence strictly confidential. Address O 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO SEND A STEAM WASHER FREE (retails at $10) to any one who will act as agent. J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—AN AMATEUR QUARTETTE. APPLY to NINON DUCLOS, Folly Theatre.

WANTED—RAILROAD-TRACK SCALES; SEND price to WM. ELLIOTT SMITH, Alton Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—GENTLEMAN WITH $3,000 and good references can engage in a live manufacturing business that will net him $5,000 per annum; no experiment. Address O 11, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT—TO take one-fourth interest in a business that paid net profit of over $20,000 last year. Amount required $20,000. Will bear strictest investigation. Address, with real name and references, O 37, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—SIXTY ACRES OF LAND AT Washington Heights (clear) for Iowa or Nebraska lands. POTTER & BALDWIN, Room 10 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—STOCKS OF GOODS OF ANY DEscription, suitable for the Southern trade, in exchange for some of the best improved property in the city. Address O 39, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 160 WEST MONROE-st., for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loans to any amount; legal interest. Cash for stocks of goods.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—IRON SHAPER, LARGE SIZE, SCREW cutting lathe, universal rip saw, jig saw, screw machine, trimmer's shears, bench lathe, etc. O 50, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENT WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN TO sell an article on commission, which is used in every family, hotel, restaurant, and grocery; one who supplies such houses and is well acquainted will be preferred. Address O 30, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—85 FEET ON WAbash-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st.; 50 or 100 feet on Twenty-third-st., west of Calumet-av., at a very low figure for cash. H. L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NICE BRICK HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, Warren-av.; $6,800; $1,500 cash; modern improvements, barn, etc. GOULD, 12 McCormick Block.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT AND DESIRABLE home on West Side; good house and barn; lot 50x150; on improved street, one block from Madison-st., within one mile from centre of city; will sell cheap; small cash payment, balance on long time. Address O 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$4,500, TERMS EASY, A SPLENDID 2-story and basement octagon-front brick dwelling, brick barn, and lot 20x110; furnace and gas-fixtures with house; on Monroe-st., east of Hoyne, one block street cars. This house is certainly cheap; first-class surroundings. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—2-STORY AND BASEment brick house, Randolph-st., near Curtis, $3,300; 2-story frame house, 9 rooms, bath, brick barn, 312 Fulton-st., only $2,500; 40 or 64 feet corner Lake and Page-sts., cheap. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$1,400, 6-ROOM COTTAGE 11 HARvard-st.; $1,700, 10-room house 951 West Polk-st.; $1,600, 9-room house 30 Harvard-st.; $2,000, 10-room brick, 18 Holbrook-st.; $2,500, 10-room 3-story brick Harvard-st.; $3,000, 10-room brick 517 Western-av. Above prices are about half of original cost. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

FOR SALE—$6,500 WILL PURCHASE ELEGANT new marble-front house containing 10 rooms; best bargain in the city. Location on Ashland-av., near Jackson-st. Inquire of J. S. GOULD, Room 12 McCormick Building, Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—$600 CASH WILL BUY A COZY home near the corner of Twenty-ninth-st. and Wabash-av.; cottage in first-class order. E. C. WARE, 5 Methodist Block.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON SOUTH SIDE, with improvements, rented for $95 per month; it must be sold at some price. J. M. PESTANA, 123 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IOWA FARM, AT A GREAT SACRIfice, for three days; 160 acres; all superior land; 100 acres under plow; improvements cost $2,000; sell for $1,700; $1,000 down. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$1,800—160 FARM—EVERY PARTICLE of it under cultivation, good frame house, barns, fences, rolling prairie; the improvements cost $2,000; $1,000 down, balance on time; call at once and get a bargain; near Sloan, Woodbury County, Ia. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES AT DENVER, COL., INside city limits, adjoining machine shops Kansas Pacific Railroad, at a bargain, or would exchange for improved Chicago property. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—COMFORTABLE RESIDENCES ON desirable streets which owners are willing to sell very low for cash. I can find cash buyers for such houses. Do not apply unless you are willing to give a bargain. A. PATTERSON, 92 Washington-st.

WANTED—A BRICK HOUSE (FURNISHED OR unfurnished) of 12 or 15 rooms in good location, North Side preferred, worth, including furniture, $15,000, for which first-class real-estate, improved or unimproved, will be exchanged at cost value. GALLUP & CAMERON, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—A NEW 14-ROOM BRICK; MODERN improvements; good location; one block from Clark-st., cars; low rent; a fine brick; east front; three parlors deep; and barn; near Lincoln Park. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT ELEGANTly furnished house on North Side, east of Clark-st., with all or part of furniture for sale. Address O 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE, NORTH CITY limits; 3 blocks of horse-car; lake water; rent $10, really worth $20. Apply at 125 Clark-st., Room 11.

South Side.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED—ON MICHIGAN-AV., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., a large handsomely-finished house, all modern improvements, and in thorough repair. Address H, 11 and 13 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FINE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE No. 172 Thirty-first-st.; rent cheap to good tenant. Apply to J. M. PESTANA, 123 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE FURNISHED RESIDENCE, with barn, near Union Park, $35 per month. Room 10, 130 Clark-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK, SEVERAL DESIRAble houses with large grounds. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 6, 78 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF DWELLING, REAR No. 900 Wabash-av; $9. G. S. THOMAS, Room 8, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—21 EAST HARRISON-ST., NEAR THE lake, elegant rooms; also back parlor; suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; all modern improvements; terms very low.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; RENT low to permanent tenants; per day, 50 cents to $1. 193 East Washington-st., Room 21.

North Side.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN A private family, back parlor; also, second-story front alcove; both handsomely furnished. Terms very reasonable. 258 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, $2 TO $2.50 PER week, with fire, convenient to business centre. 137 Michigan-st., near Clark.

West Side.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES of three and two, for light housekeeping; $5 and $9. Apply at 132 Throop-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER FLOOR (OR ANY PART of it) of a new 2-story brick house. Call at 714 West Indiana-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE, MEDIUM-SIZED dwelling in thorough repair in first-class neighborhood; North Side preferred; possession wanted by April 1. Those having such a house for rent can hear of a careful, prompt-paying tenant by addressing, early, THOMAS J. MARTIN, JR., 125 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE ON State-st., between Adams and Madison, by one of the most responsible firms in the city. Possession desired on May 1. Address RENTOR, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON South Side, north of Twenty-fourth-st., for a customer. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR BRICK OR STONE houses for small families; must be in good repair, supplied with modern conveniences, and near together; tenants will be permanent and prompt in payments; terms must be low. Address, until Friday night, 363 Tremont House.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS for two ladies, for light housekeeping, on West Side. Address O 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS suitable for light housekeeping, within twenty minutes' ride of State-st.; West Side preferred; rent not to exceed $20. Address O 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms, without board, by two bachelors, on South Side, north of Peck-court and east of State-st. Send address and location to O 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS for light housekeeping, completely furnished preferred; east of State; South Side. Give full particulars and terms, which must be low. Address O 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS, suitable for light housekeeping; West Side preferred; rent not to exceed $18. O 51, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE—Single rooms, with board, from $5 to $7 per week; transient rates $1 per day; 21 restaurant meal tickets $4.

Hotels.

BURDICK HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Adams-st.—This house steadily gains in popularity; one suite of rooms and one large room now vacant, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; terms extremely low to suit the times. Meal tickets, twenty-one meals for $5. F. D. RAY & CO., proprietors.

BROWN'S HOTEL, 376 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, $5, $5.50 per week; without board, $2 and $2.50; day board, $3.50; lodging, 50 cts.

CLARENCE HOUSE—351, 353, 355, AND 357 STATE-st., four blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $5, $6, and $7. Also furnished rooms without board.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Good rooms and board $1.50 per day; $4.50 to $7 per week. Day board, $4 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED FRONT ROOM BY wife, husband rarely home, in a respectable strictly private family, West Side; state price and full particulars or no notice will be taken. Address O 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE—A LARGE, handsome black-walnut desk for bookkeeper; also several small desks; will be sold very cheap. The office can also be rented cheap if desired. Address O 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DRY-GOODS FIXTURES complete; bar counters; cigar counters; wheel of fortune; barrel organ; Bergman's automatic wonder; tents, etc.; to pay charges. 180 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING 20x22 feet; easy to move. Inquire at 107 North Clark-st., in store.

FOR SALE—1,500 GALLONS COPPER STILL cotoum doubter, etc., complete with latest improvements; only a year in use; great bargain. Address O 54, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE ELEGANT HOUSEhold, or part thereof. Address O 15, Tribune.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 503 WEST MADIson-st., sell all kinds of household goods on easy payments; very low prices.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—STANDARD WORKS always bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—FOR CASH, DICTIONARIES, ENCYclopedias, law, medical, scientific, and theological books, music and magazines; old blank books bought. GILBERT, 31 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WALTER DURPHY: EVERY PERson of this name is requested to send his address immediately to the undersigned. By so doing he may learn something to his advantage. WM. F. KENNETT, Attorney-at-Law, Room 10, northeast corner Third and Chestnut-sts., St. Louis, Mo.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO NEW FIRST-class sewing-machines low for cash, or will exchange for harness or buggy. Address O 48, Tribune office.

LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below half-price, and warranted. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO sell baking-powder to the trade and consumers. O 18, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS, TWO FULL TEAMS, at factory No. 24 State-st., corner Lake. F. C. CASS.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE PICTURE OF Nellie Chisolm, the heroine of Kemper County, Miss.; 15,000 already sold. Box 9, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE "AGENTS' GUIDE." Tells who want agents and what for; 40 pages; 5th yr.; 1 copy 5c; 1 yr. 25c. J. P. Scott, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL SEVERAL NEW ARticles, chromos, stationery, packages, etc.; best terms given. American Novelty Co., 186 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOTEL ADVERTISING SOlicitor; to such a one we have an entirely new article that will pay at least $2,000 per year. Address A B C, Matteson House.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE; one who lives with his parents, and can write a fair hand. Address by letter GEORGE C. CLARKE, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

WANTED—MEN AND LADIES TO SELL THE largest 25-cent stationery package extant; papeterie, chromos, needles, watches, revolvers, and 300 new and fast-selling articles; $10 to $15 a day sure to live agents. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 5522 Wentworth-av., near Fifty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply at 1126 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 785 WEST JACKSON-ST., A COMpetent girl to do general housework; family private.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL; also a good German cook for private family. MRS. WHITTAKER, 246 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERal housework in a small family. Apply at southeast corner Fortieth-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL ABOUT 14 years old to assist in the care of children. Apply at 351 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework; reference required. Apply at 1059 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl for general housework at 329 Park-av., near Leavitt-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; a German preferred. Call after 9 o'clock at 976 Michigan-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE CAPABLE of taking care of baby nights. Apply at 85 Fifth-av., second floor, between 12 and 1 p. m., Thursday and Friday.

Miscellaneous

WANTED—LADY PIANIST AND VOCALIST; salary, $25 per week. Apply immediately at 183 Clark-st., Room 15, FRANK M. LINK.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY 10 GIRLS TO DO piece work, at 59 State-st., third floor.

WANTED—COPYIST; RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; good handwriting indispensable. O 44, Tribune office, stating age, experience, wages expected.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE YOUNG LADIES; must be pretty, of prepossessing appearance, and a shapely figure. Apply to SIGNOR GROSSI, Folly Theatre.

WANTED—LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH ENglish to children in exchange for a good home near Chicago University. Address B 11, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR ASsistant; the highest city references of prominent firms; work for small salary and give satisfaction. Address, for 3 days, M 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper, who is willing to work and make himself useful generally. Address O 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN GRAIN COMMISSION or provision-house; am competent to take charge of office or business on floor of exchange, or of department of shipping and receiving; will travel part of time if preferred, or would represent a good house in the East. Inquire of the Secretary of Board of Trade, or address O 41, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MERCHANT TAILOR'S cutter, where the essential qualities would be appreciated. Refer to E. L. Bigger, Esq., Oshkosh. Address F. ALBERT, Oshkosh.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRINTER EMPLOYers—In some good job office; object, want to become competent in job printing; have worked at trade four years, mostly on newspaper and book work. Address O 17, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE AS COACHman in private family; is sober and reliable; has 9 years' experience; well posted; good references. O 35, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework in a private family. 261 Hermitage-av., basement door.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at Bishop Court Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDISH girl as cook, or second work preferred. Call at 319 North Market-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SCANDINAVIAN girls, one as cook or general housework, and one for up-stairs work. Call at 294 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL IN A private family to do light second work or take care of children. Can give references. Call Thursday at 333 East Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NICE YOUNG GIRL for second work; the best of city reference. Call for two days at 15 Smith-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO GENERal housework or second work; good reference if required. Call for two days at 30 Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NORwegian girl to cook, wash, and iron in a first-class family. Call at 749 West Madison-st.; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEDISH GIRLS to do second work and general housework. Please call for two days at 164 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork by a neat, capable girl; is a good cook and laundress; references given. 271 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, or do general housework in a first-class private family; reference given. Call at 148 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in private family; references if required. Please call at 84 Vincennes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework or second work in a boarding-house. Apply at 45 Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT SWEDISH girl to do general housework. O 55, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress. Call at 1176 Wabash-av.; reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL to do housework for a small family; good references. Please call or address 359 Carroll-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND WORK AND sewing, or care of children, by a German girl who understands her business. 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL TO do second work in a private family; best of references if required. Please call at 957 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress, or for general work, by a good reliable Irish girl; is agreeable. 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL TO do good cooking; first-class laundress; not afraid of any work; country preferred for summer. Call at 87 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMan to cook, wash, and iron, in private family, in city or country. Apply at 193 West Adams-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to take entire charge of children; is a good sewer; no objection to country. Please call at 507 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Swedish woman to take care of a child and do plain sewing. Call at 91 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY A young, healthy woman. Apply at 184 Ewing-st., near Halsted, in rear.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as laundress or to do second work in a private family; reference given. Call at 369 West Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A RUSSIAN LEATHER POCKETBOOK containing a diamond ring, about $10 in money, and a child's pin, lost in going from corner State and Randolph-sts. to Brand's Gallery, on Wabash-av. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to Goll's drug-store, 503 South Canal-st.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK WITH SMALL AMOUNT of money, on Dearborn-st., between Monroe and Madison-st. crossing. Reward will be given for its return to 190 Dearborn-st. J. D. CURTIS.

LOST—26TH INST., BETWEEN ST. JOHN'S Church and 1020 Indiana-av., a coral ear-ring. Finder rewarded at 1020 Indiana-av.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH, BETWEEN 1017 WENTworth-av., corner of Clark on Archer-av. Call at 869 State-st., and receive a reward.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN INTELLIGENT AND EXPERIENCED YOUNG man, having some capital, wishes to form a partnership or take charge of any business in the building line in or out of large Western cities. He is a competent architect, and would take charge of the office if preferred. Best references given. Address ARCHITECT, 302 East Sixth-st., New York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST-PAYING CORner grocery and liquor stores on the West Side, having a first-class trade and a cash neighborhood. Address O 66, Tribune office.

IF YOU HAVE FROM $100 TO $500 CAPITAL AND want to make some money easy, call on S. T. CHAMPION from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. and see goods at Commercial Hotel, Chicago.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTABLISHed profitable manufacturing business for sale or trade; $3,500 cash and time, or real estate taken in exchange. Address H. BECK, Warsaw, Ind.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AT WREN & CO.'S, 196 and 198 Washington-st., of horses, carriages, and harness. Stock on hand at private sale.

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, top and open buggies, top delivery wagons, and express wagons; in fact, all kinds of wagons, harness, double and single. The largest assortment in Chicago will be sold at a great sacrifice. Horses to let by the day or week. Money advanced. Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Must be sold to pay storage. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE LIGHT SECOND-HAND delivery wagon, at 253 South Canal-st.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SHORT time each day. Address, stating terms, O 43, Tribune office.

The Tribune.

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PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere. H. MAHLER, Agent.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "The Two Orphans."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Mme. Janauschek. "Chesney Wold."

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Engagement of the Hyers Sisters Combination. "Out of Bondage."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of Colville's Folly Company. "Robinson Crusoe."

Coliseum Novelty Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Court-House. Variety performance.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange closed at 98½.

The Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER BURGESS, of Springfield, Mass., has been elected Bishop of Quincy by the Diocesan Convention. He is of a celebrated Rhode Island family, a man of fine attainments, and, if he accepts and is confirmed, would make an excellent Bishop.

There is said to be an active and rapidly-increasing demand for the new 4 per cent bonds from all parts of the country. Western farmers are taking kindly to the popular loan, and many orders are going forward daily from Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and the smaller cities. It is confidently predicted that $100,000,000 of these bonds will be absorbed by the people in the way of savings investments within a year from the time that they were first offered by Secretary SHERMAN.

The English press, notably the London *Standard*, has drawn the sword of the Crimea and is valiantly whetting and flourishing it in the eyes of the arrogant and aggressive Russian bear. Though no orders have been given for the movement of the British legions, the London papers have decided where troops must be sent when marching orders are issued, and have also selected the most available points whereon the unconquerable hosts of her Majesty must first set foot. At any rate the London editors have fully decided that Russia's demands cannot be sanctioned by England.

To-day has been set for the final consideration of the Silver bill in the Cabinet, and for the making-up of the President's mind on the question of a veto. The distressing fact that the price of silver bullion is rapidly approaching gold in London is an embarrassment which President HAYES had not expected to encounter when he first formed the intention of vetoing the bill; it is a confirmation of the theories and predictions of the silver men more prompt and convincing than he looked for, and he is troubled to know what to do about it. He cannot do better than follow the example of many of the silver dollar's most malignant foes, and gracefully climb down.

A Democratic reform measure is now pending in the House which involves the tapping of the Treasury to the amount of $9,000,000, and there is no prospect that the apostles of economy and retrenchment will be able to muster the votes requisite to pass it. Under its provisions 75,000 men of middle age, nearly all of them in comfortable circumstances, are to be added to the pension rolls because they served in the Mexican war, though but a small proportion ever smelt gunpowder or got a sight at the enemy. While this $9,000,000 grab engages the attention of the Democratic House, applications from 109,000 veterans of the Union army and their widows and orphans cannot be reached for lack of a suitable appropriation for their examination and auditing.

If last evening's session of the Common Council could have been held with open windows, and the members of that body enabled to fully realize the tremendous avalanche of stink poured down from Bridgeport and the Town of Lake, it is to be feared the Health Commissioner would not have fared so well in the matter of salary. Five minutes of it would have convinced that officer's most ardent admirer and most devoted champion that the present Health Commissioner is dear at any price. Proof of his incompetency could be inhaled at every breath; nobody could deny it whose olfactory organs were not a total wreck. Let nobody grumble at tax-fighters when the annual appropriations contain an item of $3,000 for the salary of an officer who permits half a million people to be stunk to death.

The new Tariff bill threatens an outrageous imposition upon printers in the interests of the Eastern ring of type-founders. For their private gain, they propose to levy an additional tax upon the 20,000 printing-offices of the country, although they are already sufficiently protected and are conducting business on a handsome profit. The new Tariff bill fixes the duty on news and book type at 15 cents per pound, equal to from 40 to 60 per cent *ad valorem*, and on job and fancy type, 30 cents per pound, equal to from 50 to 120 per cent *ad valorem*. Under the present rates, the tariff puts $20,000 a year in the Public Treasury; under the new rates, the tariff would be prohibitory, not only stopping the revenue, but raising the price of type here by cutting off foreign competition. In short, it is simply an effort to introduce a prohibitory tariff in the interests of a ring of a dozen type-foundries, so that they may still further tax the printers for the sake of increasing their profits. Newspaper-publishers and printers should place this attempted outrage before members of Congress in its true light, and demand that the extortion be crushed out immediately. That a dozen type-founders, employing but 700 men, should be allowed to tax 20,000 printing-houses, employing 200,000, for their own profit solely, would be little less than wholesale robbery.

The report of the appointment of Lord NAPIER as Commander-in-Chief of the British army now being mobilized with a view to a conflict with Russia, is fully confirmed in this morning's dispatches, as is also the selection of Maj.-Gen. Sir GARNET WOLSELEY as his Chief-of-Staff. This action by the British Government is regarded by the war party in England as tantamount to a notification to Russia that every preparation is being made for actual hostilities in the event of Russia's persistence in concluding the treaty of peace upon terms inimical to British interests. All this fuss and flurry seems to produce no effect at St. Petersburg, and it may be set down as certain that the Czar is not going to be frightened into the relinquishment of the dearly-bought advantages of his position as the conqueror who is entitled to dictate the conditions of peace. Not even the theatrical parade of figures in Sir GARNET WOLSELEY'S paper in the *Nineteenth Century*, showing that 400,000 drilled men can be formed into line to-morrow by England, will delay the signing of the peace treaty. The splurge pleases the Russophobists, and hurts nobody else.

The utter failure of justice in dealing with the guilty renderers south of this city, who persist in loading every breeze from that quarter with perfectly obnoxious stench, has now pushed the forbearance of the most patient citizens on earth entirely over the limits separating long-suffering from poltroonery. If, on one of these ineffably-stinking nights, an invincible host shall rock Halsted street in its angry march southward, and if, immediately thereafter, the renderers and their vile property shall be swept, hide, hair, and entrails, from the region they have so long polluted, it is morally certain that there is not going to be any very great stink raised in behalf of the pecuniary sufferers. It has happened before now that the people took the law into their own hands when the incompetency or inefficiency of the authorities had been fully demonstrated, and it may happen again. Mob law and incendiarism are never justifiable, but they are very nearly so when all other remedies fail to relieve an outraged community. The limit of patience and endurance in this stench business has been very nearly reached.

WILL THERE BE A VETO?

The country has been long struggling under a serious depression of business, from which there has been no recovery. During these years there has been a regular decline in the values of all kinds of property and a large increase in the purchasing value of money. To add to this trouble was the demonetization of silver, and the enactment of the Resumption act providing for the payment of all debts, public and private, in gold coin. This latter circumstance has largely aggravated the decline in the value of property, by rendering it morally certain that the great bulk of debts secured by land mortgages would be increased beyond the value of the property. The excitement over the bill to remonetize silver has been engrossing. It has aroused the country as it has not been aroused since the War. It has been discussed in every hamlet and in every cabin in the land. It was a question which appealed personally to the interests of every man and every family. It was a question which all could understand. Should the value of every man's labor, and of the product of every man's labor, and of the accumulated savings of labor, be still further reduced, and the burden of every man's debts be increased? Should every man have an addition of 20 to 40 per cent made to his debts, and a reduction of 20 to 40 per cent made in the value of his means of payment? On such an issue, so clearly defined and so easily understood, there was little room for difference of opinion, and little difference as to the policy to be adopted. The remonetization of silver might not wholly arrest the decline in the value of property, but it would arrest the extraordinary value given to gold because of its being made the exclusive metallic money of this country, and proportionately of the world. The reduction of the volume of metallic money one-half, which would be the result of the demonetization of silver, would give to the remaining gold an extraordinary value, compelling the United States to become a competitor in the markets of the world for gold, the supply of which is confessedly inadequate. On the other hand, the money-lenders have been unsparing in their efforts to maintain the exclusive gold currency, to advance the value of money, to reduce the value of property, and to give to gold a purchasing power that would amount to confiscation in all cases of mortgaged land. Over this contest between these opposing policies the country has been generally excited. The battle has been fought and won; despite all the influence and aid furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, the gold faction has been defeated, and the Silver bill has been passed by more than a two-thirds vote in both Houses of Congress. That ought to have been the end of the matter. Under the excitement and suspense incident to this contest, business has been largely paralyzed. The tide of bankruptcy which has accompanied the decline in the values of property has been accelerated by the suspension of trade and industry incident to the long season of financial uncertainty. The country needs repose. The Silver bill having passed, business should be permitted to adjust itself promptly to the new policy. Certainty is essential to any restoration.

At this moment, the President, with a full knowledge of the popular as well as Congressional decision, and with a full knowledge that he cannot change, reverse, or defeat the result, is now urged to interpose his veto, and plunge the country into a new ocean of excitement; to reopen the floods of discussion, and give new provocation for schemes of currency legislation that ordinarily would not be thought of or tolerated. Should there be a veto, the storm of popular indignation may find expression in a demand for legislation hostile to the National Banks. The animosities that have been created will find a natural expression in demanding the abolition of National-Bank currency, and in demanding the issue of a new batch of Treasury notes. Instead of the Silver bill being a measure of pacification, and preparing the way for a rapid return to specie values, and an abundant metallic currency, the silver coinage will be disregarded and the country urged, if not driven, into wild schemes of paper-money inflation. We do not understand what good purpose the President can hope to accomplish by again opening this discussion. He cannot change a vote in Congress, but he can give new vigor and intensity to the popular indignation which has been excited on this question. Does he propose to build up a Greenback party which will sweep this country with its policy? If he, by his veto, could defeat the Silver bill, then an outraged, injured, and plundered people, taking the election of Congress into their own hands, would make, without the least difficulty, unlimited and irredeemable legal-tender greenbacks the exclusive currency of the nation. Does the President desire, by a wanton expression of his contempt for the popular will, to encourage these extravagant currency schemes, and to extend the excitement begun on the silver question to other questions entirely distinct therefrom? We trust the President will not follow the insane advice of either the gold faction, led by JAY GOULD, or the irredeemable-paper party, represented by BUTLER. Both demand a veto, and, if possible, the defeat of the bill, that there may be new excitements, new disturbances, and eventual prostration of credit and capital. Let us have submission to the Silver bill. "Let us have peace."

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

THE TRIBUNE has frequently described the woful condition of American trade with Cuba and Porto Rico, and has ascribed the disadvantages of the United States in that case to the unjust discrimination of the Spanish Government in overtaxing American exports for its West India possessions. But this theory will not explain the deficiencies of our commerce with the States of Central and South America, which, by reason of geographical proximity and natural affinities, should overbalance the commerce of all other nations. The following table shows the approximate trade of the United States and Great Britain respectively with the Central and South American States for 1876:

BRAZIL.	
Trade with Great Britain	$56,000,000
Trade with United States	51,000,000
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	
Trade with Great Britain	$16,000,000
Trade with United States	4,500,000
CENTRAL AMERICA.	
Trade with Great Britain	$11,000,000
Trade with United States	4,240,000
UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.	
Trade with Great Britain	$ 9,300,000
Trade with United States	9,500,000
CHILI.	
Trade with Great Britain	$27,500,000
Trade with United States	3,000,000
PERU.	
Trade with Great Britain	$34,000,000
Trade with United States	3,000,000
VENEZUELA.	
Trade with Great Britain	$ 3,500,000
Trade with United States	10,500,000

Aggregating these statistics, it is found that Great Britain sells to the people of Central and South America nearly double as much as the United States sell them, notwithstanding our own natural advantages for gaining the entire trade. In this case the fault is entirely our own. The exports from Great Britain are mainly cotton goods, woolen goods, furniture, machinery, hardware, cutlery, implements, and that class of articles which the United States also manufacture. But we are shut out from competing with Great Britain by the disabilities imposed on American manufacturers by the tariff. The Americans, under a tariff designed to keep foreign manufactures out of this country, are practically inhibited from manufacturing for export. The encouragement of home industry has resulted in narrowing that industry down to a home market. But, worse than this, the tariff has even had the effect of shutting off the direct export of peculiarly American products, which go to the South and Central American States by way of Great Britain. Our commercial navy having been swept from the ocean, and our manufacturers excluded from competition, these neighboring States have established their trade permanently with Great Britain. What we buy from them we pay for in bills of exchange on London. It is to London, therefore, that the people of Central and South America naturally go even to buy their butter and cheese, and such articles as are originally exported from the United States. The pay for what these people have sold is in London, and there they use it to make such purchases as they want. In this course of things, the people of the United States lose at once the advantages of direct barter,—the transportation profit, the cost of exchange, and all the collateral advantages of a reciprocal trade. No expedients will serve to divert this course of trade until a change in our Tariff laws shall have removed the fundamental impediment.

AFTER SILVER IS REMONETIZED.

After silver is remonetized gold will fall to the level of silver, and remain there so long as the bullion value of silver shall not exceed the value of gold. Some people will ask, "How can this happen, as it would be utterly contrary to all the teachings and asseverations of the goldites for the past twelve months, and how is it possible that they can have been wholly mistaken?"

No matter about their delusive opinions, or their positive prognostications, the truth remains as stated, that gold will come down in this country to the legal-tender value of silver. Gold has already commenced manifesting symptoms of such decline, in apprehension that the bill is about becoming a law.

Let us trace the operation of the Silver act a few steps. Dr. LINDERMAN will begin to strike off silver dollars at the mints before the middle of March, at the rate of $100,000 per day; he has his designs already made, and they are said to be very beautiful. These coins will be issued by the Government in purchase of silver bullion (the first purchase of bullion will be made with greenbacks), and immediately be sought after by importers everywhere. The importers need from ten to twelve millions of coin per month, or nearly three times the amount of the silver coinage. The importers will purchase silver dollars, or silver certificates, in preference to gold, if they can save even less than one-tenth per cent on the dollar. The *demand* for gold will thus decline from the instant the coinage of silver begins. Merchants will insist on a better price for greenbacks from the brokers in exchange for gold. If the latter refuse they may keep their gold; but idle gold earns nothing and costs something to take care of it. The inevitable effect will be that the gold premium on greenbacks will melt away to one per cent, to a half, to a quarter, to a tenth, and finally vanish—if the Resumption law remains in force. Silver legal-tenders cannot in the nature of things be of less value than greenbacks. Their legal-tender quality insures that result at least. At first, silver will rank greenbacks in value a little, because the importers from the very outset will give *almost* as much therefor as for gold; but the gold premium on greenbacks will speedily decline under this competition of silver with gold, so the three legal-tender currencies will circulate very nearly on an equality within a few months of the remonetization of silver.

All over the United States there will be a popular demand for the re-established ancient dollar, and the importers will have to bid up pretty well in any case to get their hands upon them. The moment they fail to bid a *little* above the value of greenbacks, the popular attraction will draw the new dollar out among the people, who will be disposed to hang on to them. As the premium declines over greenbacks, the holders of gold will feel less and less like speculating for a rise in gold, and hoarding it with that view. Gold will have no advantage over silver on the score of portability, because, under the ALLISON bill, silver coin may be deposited in the Federal Sub-Treasuries and silver certificates be issued therefor. The bill reads on this point as follows:

> SEC. 3. That any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than *ten* dollars, and receive therefor certificates of not less than ten dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and, when so received, may be reissued.

These silver certificates will circulate as freely as $10, $20, $50, and $100 bills now do. They will cost no more to handle or remit than do greenbacks. Their issue destroys at one blow all the objections urged against silver money on the score of weight, bulk, and unhandiness. They will be received at the Custom-House for duties on a par with gold. They will practically be legal-tenders, for no man will ever think of refusing them and demanding silver coin instead thereof.

But it is contended by the goldites that, after a while, when silver becomes plenty and the country is saturated with it, it will then decline in value, and fall into a discount. How can that be? and how long will it require? They say that gold will not stay in this country. If that be so, it will take so much more silver to fill its place. France floats more than 300 millions of silver five-franc pieces, and twice that quantity of gold, and four or five hundred millions of paper besides. If our mints can turn out a steady stream of silver dollars at the rate of 50,000,000 a year, it will consume *six* years to equal the silver legal-tender in France, and at that time we shall have over 50 millions of inhabitants against 37 millions in France. It would require *nine* years, at 100 millions a year, to give us as much metallic money as that country now possesses. The production of silver bullion by the mines of the United States, as estimated by the Director of the Mint and the *Bankers' Magazine*, for several years, is as follows:

1873	$28,352,100
1874	30,498,000
1875	34,043,910
1876	41,506,672
1877	38,950,000

The production of silver appears to have reached its highest in 1876. The maximum coinage by the ALLISON bill is $48,000,000 a year, which exceeds last year's silver production by more than $9,000,000. There were 9,162,000 of trade dollars struck off last year for exportation to China to pay for tea. It will be seen that our mines are not producing enough within twenty millions a year of silver to satisfy the Chinese trade and the maximum coinage required by the ALLISON bill. So that we shall have to take about $20,000,000 of Germany's surplus silver to make up the deficit per annum. How much of this silver do the goldites pretend to say we shall be able to get at the rate of 91 cents per dollar? We shall not get an ounce of it at any such cost. The price of silver bullion has already begun to advance in London, and it will approximate rapidly to the level of gold under the influence of the American absorption of the metal for monetary uses. The "91-cent silver dollar" is a figment of knavish brains who want to curse the country with a dear, scarce currency in order that their mortgages and bonds may continually enhance in value at the expense of the industrial classes; they want five pecks for a bushel.

THE ASSAULT UPON THE ARMY.

The New York *Tribune* prints a statement from a prominent Washington lawyer, with regard to the proposition of the House Committee on Military Affairs to cut down the army, that presents the matter in a somewhat new shape. The substance of his statement is that the Committee propose to cut down the rank and file to 20,000 men, consolidating them into fifteen regiments of infantry of eight companies each, five regiments of cavalry, and three of artillery, which would give 100 men to each company—the maximum in time of war. They then propose to muster out of service 561 officers of the disbanded regiments and a large number of staff-officers. The contemplated action of the Committee has roused hopes in the breasts of the Confederate officers who resigned their positions in the army in 1861 to enter the Confederate service, that they may have an opportunity to get back into the army which they deserted, and in full rank. Two obstacles, however, have stood in their way, the first being that if they secured reappointments they would have to enter as Second Lieutenants; and the second, that the existing laws forbid their entering either the army or navy. The latter obstacle, however, would be avoided by a provision in the present bill removing the disability. Having secured this, they would then wait for the first Indian war or domestic riot to get an increase of the army and secure their old appointments. Having obtained their commissions and got back into the army, they would then clamor for back-pay.

That this correspondent is not altogether amiss in his conjectures is shown by the steady and determined pressure at work in Washington to break down the army and cut off the Northern officers, especially those who were the most zealous and useful in compelling the South to return to its allegiance, and it is not at all improbable that he has correctly stated the ulterior object in view, namely: to make a place for the Southern Brigadiers. There are undoubtedly some changes that might be made in the army with profit to the service, but those changes do not pertain to the rank and file so much as to the cost of maintaining it. The disproportion between officers and men might be remedied, and there are undoubtedly extravagances of maintenance that might be stopped, thus materially reducing the expense. All this could be accomplished, however, without crippling the army. It is not to be expected that the Southern Brigadiers, in Congress or out of it, have any love for the men who fought against and defeated them, or that Democrats in general have any special affection for a blue coat, except when their own lives or property are endangered, upon which occasions their clamor for troops is loud and persistent, as was the case in the labor riots last summer, when the Democratic Governors of Maryland and Virginia lost no time in summoning the national police to their help. The people of the North will not, however, on this account submit patiently to the ruin of the present army, either to punish those who fought for the Government or reward those who fought against it. They still possess the idea that the Northern soldiers were doing their duty in fighting for the Government. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since that War to wholly efface its memories or to create an indifference with regard to the strength of the army. If the sentiment of the Northern people could make itself heard on the floor of Congress, it would dictate a moderate increase of the rank and file, which would furnish work for unemployed officers rather than a decrease. We do not need a great standing army, but we do need a force sufficient to meet such emergencies as may arise any day in our Indian and Mexican relations, or in such attempts as were made last summer by riotous mobs in our large cities. Had there been an army of even moderate strength in existence last summer, those riots would never have taken place, and Democratic Governors would have been spared the mortification of bawling so lustily for troops to put down an uprising of the mob, against which, with all the resources of their States, they were as powerless as children. A single company of regulars in Pittsburg, Buffalo, Wheeling, Indianapolis, Chicago and St. Louis would have quelled the riots in twenty-four hours and saved millions of property. If it be necessary to cripple the army to conciliate the Southern Brigadiers, then it would be better and wiser to let them go unconciliated. The North has been sufficiently magnanimous. The Government has punished no one. Every request made by the South of a reasonable nature has been conceded, and, if the Government has erred at all, it has erred on the side of leniency. When the South attempts to lay its hands on the army to impair its efficiency, or to manipulate it in any manner so as to restore Southern officers to the commands they deserted, it is time to cry hands off. The South will get into the army sufficiently soon through the legitimate channels of West Point. Until that time, let the rank and file of the army alone.

"CREATED MONEY."

The Toledo Convention, after christening itself "The National Party," hewed out some singular planks for its platform. In the first resolution it is declared to be "the exclusive function of the General Government to coin and *create money*, and regulate its value."

No provision of the Constitution was cited by any of the speakers which conferred the power on the General Government to "create money." The Constitution authorizes Congress to "borrow money on the credit of the United States," and "to *coin* money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins." A coin is a piece of metal of a certain weight and fineness, on which certain characters are stamped, making it legal money; and coinage is the act or art of coining or stamping precious metals; and money is stamped metal used as the medium of commerce. But the rag-babyites don't stop with "coining money." They resolve that the Government shall "create money." To create is to form something out of nothing,—to give existence to what had none before. The idea is, to take a piece of paper and print on it words declaring it to be "dollars,"—not a promise to pay dollars, but dollars themselves,—this to be done by the almighty fiat of the General Government, independently of constitutional sanction or authority, for it is not pretended that the Constitution confers on Congress and the President the power to "create" money out of some valueless substance. It is proposed by these lunatics that Congress shall print the words "This is $1,000" on a slip of green-colored paper worth ten cents a quire, and force citizen A to receive it in full payment from citizen B, to whom he sold his house or farm! Unless Congress shall proceed one step farther, and enact, with penalties attached, that A shall sell his goods and chattels, houses and lands, to B, or to whoever wishes to buy them, and take his pay in this "created money," the possession of reams and cords of it will not enrich B, or add anything to his material well-being. Unless people can be forced by Congress to sell their property for the non-promise, "created money," it will not be worth as much to the holder as Confederate scrip was to the defenders of the "Lost Cause." It will constitute no basis of credit to B, for nobody will trust him for a dime, or allow him to go in debt for the amount of a brass farthing, except upon a written agreement to pay for what he buys in coin or its equivalent in value. Those simpletons of Toledo appear never to have thought of that. It did not occur to them that every banker and money-lender in the United States would make all their notes payable in coin, principal and interest. No merchant or dealer would sell any property on time except on coin contracts. No man would vend anything except the cash was real money, and not such valueless shinplasters as this "created money," payable never, and redeemable in nothing. It does not seem to have occurred to any of that brawling crowd that, upon the "creation" of the fancy "money," the entire mercantile, manufacturing, building, trading, and banking classes, by simultaneous and spontaneous action, would refuse to touch the "created money." Nobody would lend a cent, to be repaid in it. All contracts would be for coin payment. It could not be made a legal-tender for existing debts, as the Supreme Court would unanimously condemn it as unconstitutional and fraudulent payment. It could not be used in liquidation of future debts, for everybody would stipulate in written agreements for coin payments. No mechanic or laborer would do a stroke of work unless his employer first stipulated to pay the wages in coin money or something of, equivalent purchasing power. Not one of all the blatherskite demagogues who attended the rag-baby squall in Toledo would sell any property to be paid for in patent "created money," or give credit to anybody with the understanding that payment might be made in such worthless trash. There was not a crow in that whole flock of birds who could be caught with such chaff; and yet they made that ineffable nonsense the chief corner-stone of their political edifice. Coin would become the sole and universal currency of the country, on which credit alone would be given, and for which property alone would be sold and wages paid. We get along with the forced note, "War currency," called "greenbacks," because they are promises to pay actual money to the bearer, and which the Government has pledged itself to redeem on and after the 1st of next January in coin on demand. But this "created money," made out of the substance nearest to nothing, and payable or redeemable in nothing, will be worth just what it is intrinsically worth, viz.: *nothing*,—and so the country would estimate it.

The flop that JAY GOULD'S paper has turned on the silver question since the ALLISON-FORT bill passed both Houses by such irresistible majorities is really laughable. Witness this specimen of somersault:

> The silver dollars issued under the restrictions of the amended bill will *not* drive the gold out of the country. The operation of GRESHAM'S law that "bad money drives out good money," depends upon the absolute equality of the two kinds of money before the law. If the Resumption act is carried into effect on the 1st of next January (and the Secretary of the Treasury has sworn to execute it), gold and greenbacks will be at par, and no one can get a silver dollar of 412½ grains without paying a gold dollar, or its equivalent, for it. In the meantime not enough of the silver will have been issued to have had any disastrous effect on our stock of gold. That may be indirectly decreased by the return of United States bonds, but *not by being crowded out by the silver coins*. After Jan. 1, 1879, people will pay out silver dollars, or gold coins, or legal-tender notes, as may be most convenient. Neither one, on account of the operations of this bill, will be at a discount.

Gold, it is confessed, will not be driven out of the country by silver, and silver will circulate on a level with gold, and no one can get a silver dollar without paying a gold dollar, or its equivalent, for it. GOULD'S New York *Tribune*, which says all this, is receiving new light. The 412½ grain "debased," "clipped," 91-centers are not such bad fellows, on a nearer acquaintance, after all. In a short time GOULD will be fortifying the above quoted opinions by citing the example of France, where 300 millions of legal-tender silver circulate at par with gold without elbowing the latter out of the country, notwithstanding the bullion value of such silver is 3 per cent less than that of American silver dollars. GOULD can prove by the example of France that, until the coinage of silver exceeds $300,000,000, "no disastrous effect on our stock of gold" need be apprehended. After a few more flops, GOULD will reach the silver platform, and he has cheek enough then to claim that he was an "original JACOB" on the silver question, and always was in favor of remonetization of that indispensable precious metal.

Canon LIDDON, one of the most eminent men in the Church of England and a very decided High-Churchman, has written a letter upon the English war craze which states a great deal of truth in a nutshell. In his letter he charges the Church with having been less loyal to the cause of truth and righteousness than the Dissenters. He points out that eighteen months ago the English had a splendid opportunity of freeing the Christian subjects of Turkey from oppression without shedding a drop of blood, and at the same time of erecting barriers against Russian ambition in the Danubian provinces (where, in reality, Russia has little or no ambition). "Instead of this," says the Canon, "we have handed over to Russia the task of freeing them at a vast cost of blood and treasure, and now it seems we are going to fight her, out of sheer jealousy at the completeness of her success." The absurdity of England's position has never been stated more clearly, although the Canon's apprehensions as to war may not be realized. England has done nothing towards helping the Sclavic Christians, has done nothing towards helping Turkey, and, with all her bluster, apparently can do nothing to help herself. Her greatest achievement thus far has been the smashing of Mr. GLADSTONE'S windows, involving that good man in some extra expense for glass and putty.

Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES sent two sonnets and a letter to the late dinner of the Howard Club in New York. The drift of his argument—if the sonnets can be said to have an argument—was that the college authorities in 1700 made a great mistake in changing the motto of the seal from "Veritas" to "Christo et Ecclesiæ." This important discovery ought to be worth an answer in the *New-Englander*. It would be easy to prove, for instance, that, whatever the motto of the college may be, it has disregarded it and contradicted it with noble inconsistency. It has been so far from respecting Christ and His Church that it has been suspected of wanting a true orthodox backbone, and has been called, by some zealous churchmen, "a Unitarian College," which it is not.

The Rev. ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER, formerly of this city, preached a sermon last Sunday, in Boston, upon "Christianity and the Modern Drama," in which, while advocating the right and duty of newspapers to print criticisms of the drama, he took the somewhat surprising position that criticism should be left in the hands of no reporter or dramatic critic "whose moral sense is not attuned to the highest ideal of Christian teaching and propriety." Mr. COLLIER'S argument, when given a personal application, would destroy itself, for, although the reverend gentleman's moral sense may be attuned to the highest Christian teaching, he is one of the worst possible of dramatic critics.

Much capital has been made in England and elsewhere against Russia by charging her with unjust and cruel treatment of the Jews. The injustice of this charge appears when it is considered that the Czar has recently permitted non-Russian Jewish traders to become merchants of the first guild,—a dignity hitherto enjoyed only by natives of Russia. The concession made by the Czar may have a leaning toward the money-bags, but it none the less shows a tolerant spirit on his part, and indicates that the condition of the Jew in Russia is not as forlorn as the Turkophiles picture it. The concession is one for which Jews everywhere will be grateful.

Nothing is so lively and pandemoniacal as a Japanese street where newsboys most do congregate on the day that there is not only "lots of news" but "plenty to holler," and when cries are heard of "Here's yer *Nichinichi Shinbun*—all about the collision on the Karegara Higoshugi Railroad!" "*Hochi Shinbun, Choya Shinbun, Meikoku Shinshi*,—second edition!" "*Akebono Shinbun*, extra!" "*Sakijake Shinbun*,—4 o'clock edition,—all about the murder at Hiokotsokiji." "Sa-ay, KILIMANDJERRE, I'm stuck on fourteen *Yomiuri Shinbuns*,—it's worse than the *Inter-Ocean Shinbun*." "Whooyoop! Here's a daimio wants a *Kanayomi Shinbun!*" "Here's yer *Yeiti Shinbun*—only a *yen!*" and so on.

Some of our Eastern friends of the profession don't seem to understand that the circumstances of the capitalist and the laborer, farmer and merchant, are not precisely similar. The capitalist's money works seven days in the week, twenty-four hours to the day, and makes no stop for statutory holidays; it does not become disabled in belting accidents, is not compelled to cease work in rainy weather, does not go upon ruinous strikes, and is not thrown out of employment by inventions of labor-saving machinery.

It is as the blowing of old breezes and the ringing of old bellses to hear Little BILLEE CHANDLER cheep again as to that bargain and invite everybody to tell him what he pretends to know all about. But somehow the universe doesn't stand as it might to listen to his second letter. We think that Little BILLEE would now consent to be placated with something smaller than Mr. SCHURZ'S place or the Italian Mission. Perhaps he might agree to shake hands across a bloody Post-Office of the first magnitude. Not that we think, however, that he is worth placating.

"What's the price of oats?" said a stranger to a horny-handed Indiana farmer, Chairman of the Township Democratic Executive Committee. "Of votes?" said the old man, who was rather hard of hearing. "Wall, two years ago money was plenty and they brung all the way from $10 to $50, but this is a sorter off-year, and, 'cept in closely-contested deestricks, you can get all you want for a pint of whisky apiece—for the hull voter, I mean, not for every time he votes."

The London *Times* of Feb. 18, in its Australian correspondence, contains an item of news that will be of special interest in this country, and that reflects credit upon American locomotive-builders. The Australian Government, having consented to give a trial to American rolling stock on its railways, finds that the American engines are superior to the English on the steep grades and sharp curves of the mountains, and that they sit the line more easily and round the curves with less friction than the rigid English engines. Another material argument in their favor is their price, as the American engine can be furnished $3,000 less than the English. The result of the trial is that the English locomotive-makers are in danger of losing one of their colonial markets.

What about that Mexican war? The last mails which have swept from the South have not brought to our ears the din of battle and the clash of resounding arms! Our Mexican brethren are not apparently already in the field thirsting for the blood of the Melican man. Why stand they idle? Will not some one poke up the wild beasts and make them roar, so that Congressman SCHLEICHER, of Texas, shall say, "Let them roar again, let them roar again"?

There is one thing for which we are thankful. Research into the ceremonials attending upon the creation and coronation of a new Pope shows that there is no chant or office containing the address to the new Pontiff, "*Annos Petri non videbis*"—"Thou shalt not see the years of PETER." If this fact is generally made known, it may go far to ameliorate the horrors of the editorials and obituaries whenever another Pope dies after an unusually long reign.

A vast crowd was recently attracted to the East River in New York by the announcement that a man would walk across the stream. He accomplished the passage in safety, and an enthusiastic capitalist bought the patent of the life-preservers he wore attached to his feet for $394,500. A local paper describes them as "leather barges or tubs," but they are in reality only the old shoes of a noted belle of the F. G. C.

Mr. CONKLING is preparing an oration on the British sparrow question, which those who have been favored with a view of the manuscript declare will be the greatest oratorical effort of his life. It will certainly be delivered, unless the sparrow interest should develop unexpected strength.

A man could have made lots of money in New Orleans betting that all the exceptions taken by the defense in the Returning-Board trials would have been overruled,—that is, if he could have got anybody to take his bets.

When a Brooklyn minister is to be married to the orphaned daughter of a lamented and wealthy broker, the marriage takes place, like an emergent Papal Conclave, "in the presence of the corpse."

If the 15th of February is WASHINGTON'S birthday in the New York *Tribune* office, how far is it from the Tall Tower to the Fourth of July?

The people of Suffield, Conn., pay $1 bounty for dogs' ears. Whosoever hath dogs to ear let him ear them before the law is repealed.

Whom man hath done, man can do, but he can't do him so easily next time.

JAY GOULD probably has a conscience, but its voice is still small.

PERSONAL.

The last person recognized by the dying Pope was Il Marchese Sacchetti, a member of the Pontifical household, to whom he spoke at 12:45 p. m., five hours before his death.

Some of the Paris papers, taking the prophecy of St. Malachy for truth, undertook to make out that the next Pope would be Cardinal Hohenlohe, translating his name as "high light," so as to make it accord with the prophetic device, "*Lumen ex cœlo*."

A London letter hints that an awful scandal is ahead, when it is discovered that "a prolific lady novelist, daughter of an eminently distinguished officer and novelist of a past generation," whose husband is in India, has established herself in St. John's Wood with a retired and divorced Colonel. Florence Marryatt?

Messrs. Moody and Sankey have about ten autograph albums left at their residences daily for signatures, which they never fail to append. Mr. Moody adding to his a text or reference to a text, while Mr. Sankey does the same, but selects only verses of Scripture having reference to the praise of God.

The name of D'Israeli has never been borne by any other family than that of the present Lord Beaconsfield, and, as he has no living relatives, will expire with him. Among the 600,000 Jews expelled from Spain in the sixteenth century was an ancestor of the Premier, who at that time assumed the name of D'Israeli. The father of Beaconsfield withdrew from the Synagogue in London because he had been fined £40 for refusing to serve as Warden.

Kunnel Aiken, the South Carolina M. C., who doesn't take any stock in West Point, is a great man among the Grangers, and as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, distinguished himself by the fidelity with which he drew a rousing salary. He also was at the head of a Grange Crop Report Bureau, which would have delighted the soul of Leduc, and which went through some $15,000 of Grange funds with the vehemence of a hot knife through a pound of butter.

Whenever a Royal marriage takes place in Europe, the papers proceed to discuss with all imaginable gravity the effect of the union upon international questions. And yet the fact that her future Queen was a Danish Princess didn't prevent England from abandoning Denmark during the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty any more than the fact that the Duke of Edinburg is the Czar's son-in-law and the Prince of Wales the Czarowitch's brother-in-law conduces to a good feeling between England and Russia.

Anecdote of Victor Emmanuel: In June, 1860, when Garibaldi had begun his Sicilian expedition, the results of which were not as yet known at Turin, the French Ambassador, M. de Talleyrand, visited the King to protest in the Emperor's name against this violation of international law, and to ascertain precisely what relations, if any, there existed between the Sardinian Government and the Liberator. "Great heavens!" said the King; "of course it would be a sad thing, but if a Neapolitan cruiser should happen to capture Garibaldi, and they hanged him, he would have brought it on himself. Things would be materially simplified then. But, I say, what a stunning monument we'd erect to his memory!"

Apropos of Royal etiquette, the Boston *Herald* revives the story about Philip III. of Spain, who sat before a blazing fire until nearly suffocated with the heat, but etiquette would not allow him to rise from his chair. When some one finally came into the room the King ordered him to put out the fire, but etiquette would not allow him to do it, as it was a certain Duke's function, and the Duke had gone out; so the King was roasted to death. This story suggests another that is equally authentic. When Maria Anna, of Austria, went to Spain to be married to Philip IV., the citizens of a certain manufacturing town desired to present her with a pair of fine silk stockings. The majordomo, however, rejected them with scorn, exclaiming: "Know that the Queens of Spain have no legs!"

Any number of stories, all entirely inaccurate, are flying about as to the disposition of Thiers' papers. In the first place, there are no "testamentary executors," Mme. Thiers, the sole and universal legatee, having only invited the advice officiously of Messrs. Mignet and Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire. Secondly, the only matters which it has as yet been resolved to publish are the dead statesman's speeches, to be given in four volumes, covering the epochs of Louis Philippe's reign, the Second Republic, the Second Empire, and the Third Republic. The history of the negotiations with Germany about the payment of the war indemnity may also be printed, the manuscript being complete. There is no present intention of printing the correspondence; indeed, the value of the letters he left—from a grave political standpoint—has been greatly exaggerated. As he was accustomed to develop fully his views on such things in his speeches and books, he commented upon them very briefly in his letters, which are, as a rule, light and familiar notes, filled with badinage. The big work of his life, however, to which he gave every moment he could spare from politics and literature, a sort of all-embracing "History of Man," is in such a fragmentary form that it can never be published.

BISHOP OF QUINCY.

An Episcopal Election in the Diocesan Convention Yesterday.

The Choice Falls Upon the Rev. Dr. Burgess, of Springfield, Mass.

A Close Call Given to the Rev. Mr. Knight, of Lancaster, Pa.

Biographical Outline Furnished from the Home of Dr. Burgess.

His Eminence as a Churchman---His "Altitudinarian" Proclivities.

THE ELECTION.

BALLOTING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 27.—The third session of the Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Quincy commenced this forenoon at 10 o'clock. There were whisperings of a new candidate in place of Dr. Locke, the announcement of which it was hoped would obviate any further difficulty, but no new names were offered, and the first ballot of the day and the sixth of the session was taken with the following result: Whitehead, 3; Knight, 4; Locke, 1; Leffingwell, 1; Alexander Burgess, of Springfield, Mass., 1. Balloting continued, the thirteenth ballot resulting as follows: Whitehead, 4; Knight, 7; blank, 1.

Mr. Knight was thus chosen by the clerical vote, upon the confirmation of which

THE LAYMEN

proceeded to vote as follows: Yeas, 7; nays, 6; blank, 1. Then there arose a question whether the clerical vote had been confirmed or rejected, and it was finally decided that a blank ballot was to be reckoned as non-concurrent—that six negatives and a blank were practically seven negative votes, and that there was, therefore, no confirmation.

The matter was thus sent back to the clergy, and, upon the eighteenth ballot, the vote stood as follows: Whitehead, 3; Knight, 4; Locke, 4; Burgess, 1.

During the course of the ballotings thus far Dr. Locke seemed to decline, but upon the last ballot he polled the strength with which he started yesterday.

The Convention here took a recess, the choice of Bishop being

APPARENTLY AS REMOTE

as at the adjournment at noon yesterday.

At 3 o'clock, the hour of the afternoon meeting, the Rev. Dr. Corbyn arose to a personal explanation, as it had been suggested that his (Dr. Corbyn's) advocacy of the Rev. Mr. Knight had created in the minds of some members a suspicion that Mr. Knight is a Ritualist.

He spoke at some length, but Dr. Leffingwell raised the point of order that the explanation of Dr. Corbyn was opening the discussion of candidates again. The Chair sustained the point, and Dr. Corbyn resumed his seat.

Some other

POINTS OF ORDER

were raised and settled, when the clerical balloting proceeded, and the nineteenth ballot was announced by the tellers, as follows: Whitehead, 5; Knight, 3; Locke, 4.

The twenty-second ballot exhibited a slight change, and stood as follows: Whitehead, 4; Knight, 3; Locke, 5.

Balloting continued with various results, Dr. Burgess gradually gaining until the forty-fourth clerical ballot, when he was declared elected by the following vote: Burgess, 7; Knight, 3; Whitehead, 3. Dr. Lloyd changed from Knight to Burgess,

AND EFFECTED THE ELECTION.

The election was immediately confirmed by the laymen by a vote of 10 to 5, and thereupon was made unanimous by the Convention.

On motion of Dr. Lloyd, a committee of three of the clergy and three of the laity was appointed to notify Dr. Burgess of his election by telegraph, and the Convention took a recess till 8 o'clock, in the hope of receiving an answer.

The discussions last evening and to-day upon the merits of the candidates indicated at times a tendency toward

SHARP PERSONAL CONTROVERSY,

the Chair being several times under the necessity of calling the brethren to order. Dr. Corby, of this city, contended that the open discussion of the claims of candidates was neither in accordance with canon nor with precedent, but, if gentlemen must have it, the Convention must indulge in it. The principal points of contention were raised between Dr. Locke and the Rev. Mr. Knight, the former gentleman finding no favor with the Quincy parishes. The probability is that, had Bishop McLaren been present, there would have been no discussion of candidates in open Convention, and business would undoubtedly have proceeded with greater smoothness and rapidity.

From the first there appears to have been

A FEELING OF JEALOUSY

manifested toward the city by the remaining portion of the diocese, and an impression that the Quincy churches were endeavoring to control the election, for which impression there was probably no foundation.

The Convention met at 8 o'clock this evening.

THE REPLY

of Dr. Burgess to the notification of his election had meantime been received, and was read as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 27.—It is wholly unexpected. I see no insurmountable obstacle, but must consider. Accept hearty gratitude, and pray for a right decision. ALEXANDER BURGESS.

This reply was much more favorable than the Convention had anticipated, and is regarded as a virtual acceptance.

The friends of Dr. Knight considered that he had had been fairly elected, and at first felt a good deal of disappointment at the result of the balloting this afternoon, but, upon the receipt of the telegram from Dr. Burgess, a very cordial feeling was manifest, and strong hope was expressed that the Bishop-elect would accept.

SEVERAL LETTERS

in favor of Dr. Burgess were read, among them one from the Rev. Dr. Harris, of Chicago. The Bishop-elect is a man about 57 years of age, and is represented as being a man of uncommon ability and culture. He presided at the last General Convention, and is a man of national reputation as a Churchman. He is a brother of the late Bishop Burgess, of Maine.

THE ELECT.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 27.—The Rev. Dr. Alexander Burgess, of this city, who was to-day elected Bishop of Quincy, Ill., is a descendant of a distinguished Rhode Island family, the youngest son of the late Chief-Justice Thomas Burgess, of that State, and brother of the late Rev. Dr. George Burgess, who was Bishop of Maine for eighteen years. Dr. Alexander Burgess was born in Providence, and was graduated at Brown University in that city in 1838, and from the General Theological Seminary in New York in 1841, while he was yet too young for ordination. He was settled successively at East Haddam, Conn., eleven months; at Augusta, Me., ten years; at Portland, Me., twelve years; at Brooklyn, N. Y., three years, and he has been Rector of Christ Church in this city, the largest Episcopal parish in Massachusetts west of Boston, for nine years. On the death of his brother, Bishop Burgess, in 1866,

HE WAS ELECTED BISHOP OF MAINE,

but declined the position, and he would have been elected Bishop of Massachusetts several years ago but for the dominance of Low Church influence in this Diocese. He was President of the General Convention of his denomination held last year in Boston. Dr. Burgess is about 55 years old, a man of commanding presence and great vigor, both physical and mental. He is recognized as one of the ablest Episcopal clergymen in New England, both as a preacher and organizer. He is

A DECLARED HIGH-CHURCHMAN,

but not a Ritualist in any extreme sense. Since he came here, Christ Church, a feeble parish before, has erected a large church, costing, with the land and rectory, $150,000, all of which, except a few thousands, has been paid or pledged under Dr. Burgess' energetic leadership. Although a strong effort will be made to induce him to remain here, it is probable that he will accept the Bishopric to which he is called.

THE RAILROADS.

THE CHICAGO & NORTHEASTERN.

It has heretofore been stated that Vanderbilt had succeeded in securing a controlling interest in the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad, the section of the Chicago & Lake Huron Road between Flint and Lansing. Before the property is turned over to him, and the Grand Trunk deprived of an immediate outlet to Chicago, he will have to stand a lawsuit which one of the bondholders has begun, evidently in the interest of the Grand Trunk. The Detroit *Free Press* gives the following account of this latest phase in the important fight:

Another suit in equity has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court for this district concerning the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad, running from Flint to Lansing. The complainant is William R. Bowes, of Michigan City, Ind., and the defendants are the Railway Company, James Turner, William B. McCreery, and others, and John E. Miller, of Michigan; John Newell, of Ohio; William H. Vanderbilt, of New York; and Edwin E. Burruss, of North Carolina. The substance of the bill is as follows: The Railroad Company was organized in 1874 for the purpose, as was understood by the stockholders and Directors, of whom Bowes is one, of forming the connecting link between Flint and Lansing of the two portions of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, and making a continuous line from Port Huron to Valparaiso, Ind. To build and equip the road, the Company issued $1,250,000 in bonds to John Miller, Trustee, or bearer, and to secure the same a deed of trust in the nature of a mortgage was executed to Miller. These bonds were given to William L. Bancroft, as agent of the Railroad Company, to raise money, but he was unable to do so, and returned them.

Bancroft then made an agreement to build the road for these bonds and a certain amount of stock. To do this he made an arrangement with Turner, McCreery, and others, upon which they loaned money on his notes which were guaranteed by his son, and these bonds were left with them as collateral security for the payment of the notes. It was also agreed that these bonds might be replaced by bonds of the consolidated line of these branches which were contemplated and agreed to be done as soon as the eastern branch should be sold on foreclosure proceedings then pending. There is still unpaid a portion of these loans, but an amount greatly inadequate to the value of the bonds. In July, 1877, Bancroft assigned to Bowes one-half of these bonds, to be delivered as soon as freed from hypothecation.

It is expected that this consolidated line will form an important through route, making another outlet for the Grand Trunk Railroad to Chicago. The delay in the proceedings to sell the Eastern portion of the road on the foreclosure proceedings has thus far prevented the consolidation. Vanderbilt and Newell, who is acting for him in the interest of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, desire to prevent the Grand Trunk Road from reaping the advantage of another through line, and to do this are endeavoring to prevent the consolidation. Bowes charges that Turner, McCreery, and others, in collusion with Vanderbilt and Newell, now propose to transfer to the latter two these bonds so held by them as collateral. The bonds have not been actually delivered, but have been deposited with a third party for delivery upon terms yet to be carried out. A large number of the coupons have matured and should be paid, and Bowes charges that they have never been presented for payment. The defendant, Miller, has turned over the trust-deed to James Turner, who proposes to turn the same over to Vanderbilt and Newell in violation of Miller's trust. Burress is made a defendant by reason of his being complainant as holder of some of the first mortgage bonds of the portion of the road between Port Huron and Flint against the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad Company, seeking to make his mortgage prior to the trust-deed, and to have the latter decreed to be a second mortgage.

Besides the loss of whatever value the bonds are to Bowes, he claims that he will be further injured if the proposed consolidation is not made. The holders of these hypothecated bonds entered into a contract with the holders of the first-mortgage bonds of that portion of the road west of Lansing, to make and carry out a consolidation of the two roads, and to exchange the bonds of the Flint & Lansing Road for bonds of the consolidated company. By the same agreement the stock of the Flint & Lansing Road is pledged to the same end. Bowes has given his bond, and is liable on the same if the consolidation is not made.

The complainant asks for an injunction restraining the proposed transfer of the bonds and trust-deed to Vanderbilt; for the appointment of a Receiver of the road; and for a foreclosure of the trust-deed.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL AND WABASH ROUTE.

Next Sunday the St. Louis trains of the Illinois Central will begin to run over the new route by way of Tolono and the Wabash Railroad. The new time-tables have just been finished, and they reveal the fact that some unusual fast running will be done, and that better time will be made than on the Alton even. The time over the new route will be two hours less than over the old route via Effingham.

The trains leave Chicago at 8:15 a. m. and 10 p. m., and arrive in St. Louis at 8:30 p. m. and 8:30 a. m. Leave St. Louis at 7:10 a. m. and 6:40 p. m., and arrive in Chicago at 6:15 p. m. and 6 a. m.

There is considerable speculation as to the causes which brought about the new alliance between the Illinois Central and Wabash roads. It is considered strange that the Illinois Central should have disrupted its relations with the Vandalia, which were supposed to be amicable, so suddenly. The secret of the matter is this: Both the Wabash and Illinois Central were refused admission to the Missouri River pool, though they had been doing a good business before the formation of the combination. Their claims for recognition were not heeded, on the ground that they were not direct routes. As all their efforts to secure a share of that business failed, they decided to join hands and establish a route that was equal to any of those in the combination, and punish the latter for their avarice. But besides this, the formation of the new line gave the Wabash an excellent outlet to Chicago, which it has been trying to secure for many years. The Illinois Central would have made the arrangement much sooner with the Wabash, which had made overtures in this direction several times before, but it was reluctant to go into active competition with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy on the Quincy and Hannibal business. But about two years ago the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy purchased the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis and established a new route to St. Louis. This line has been actively competing, during the last year, for the freight business from St. Louis, and, it is stated, has secured a large proportion of that trade, much to the detriment of the Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton. By joining with the Wabash, the Illinois Central will be able to strike back at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy by competing for the Quincy and Hanibal business, of which the latter has had a monopoly thus far. As the Chicago & Alton has suffered to the same extent as the Illinois Central from the competition of the Burlington for the St. Louis business, it looked rather favorably upon the new arrangement which established a competing line to Quincy and Hanibal which could punish the Burlington for competing for the St. Louis business, though the Illinois Central secured a better St. Louis line at the same time.

That there will be a lively fight between the Wabash and Illinois Central, on the one side, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, on the other, there can be no doubt, for ever move the latter makes in regard to the St. Louis business the former will resent by another move on the Quincy and Hanibal business. It is hardly probable that the Chicago & Alton will take part in the conflict further than following the rates made by the other roads.

THE BURLINGTON MUSS SETTLED.

The speculation which has been going on for some time past as to the result of the annual election of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which occurs March 27, may now be set at rest by the announcement that the difficulties between the two contending parties have been amicably settled, and that the probabilities are that there will be no change either in the directory or the management for the present. As is well known, there has been a misunderstanding for some time past between Mr. Robert Harris, President, and Mr. C. E. Perkins, Vice President, and a fight for supremacy has been waged. Each of the gentlemen was backed by a powerful party, and it was believed that the matter would come to a head at the next annual meeting, and one or the other of the two men would have to give way. This fight has now been amicably settled between the two contesting parties, and Mr. Harris will be re-elected President and Mr. C. E. Perkins Vice-President. At a late meeting of the Board of Directors, where the matter was settled, the Executive and Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. J. N. A. Griswold, John M. Forbes, Sidney Bartlett, Charles J. Paine, and Robert Harris, was authorized to ask proxies from the stockholders for the re-election of the old Board. It is understood, however, that Mr. Perkins will retire from the active management of the road and devote his time almost exclusively to the management of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, while a new man is to be appointed General Superintendent or Traffic-Manager, who, together with Mr. Harris, will control the business of the road. Who this new man will be has not yet been decided, but it is very likely that Mr. C. W. Smith, the present General Freight Agent of the road, will probably be the man, as a better one could not well be found to fill the responsible position. It is a good thing for the road that the difficulties regarding its management have been thus amicably arranged, for it would certainly have been disastrous to the interests of the line if Mr. Robert Harris, who has been identified with it for many years, and to whose skillful management is principally due its great prosperity, had been allowed to transfer his skill and ability to other fields.

THE HANNIBAL & ST. JOE MANAGEMENT.

It appears that after all Mr. R. S. Stephens, General Superintendent of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, has succeeded in bulldozing the Directors of the road, and will retain his position for the present at least. When Mr. Stephens was notified of the appointment of Mr. John B. Carson as General Manager, he started for the East, fortified with a car-load of documents, which he laid before the Directors, showing them that he had it in his power to have the road thrown into bankruptcy, which he threatened to do if the order for his removal was not rescinded. Mr. Stephens seems to have a number of the Directors, including President Dowd, on his side, for some reason or other. These men urged the retention of Mr. Stephens, but a majority of the Directors were opposed to him, and about a week ago Mr. Carson's appointment was confirmed. Since that time, however, Mr. Stephens succeeded in scaring the Directors still more, and finally a compromise was effected. Mr. John B. Carson, instead of assuming the position of General Manager, will, March 1, assume the position of Traffic-Manager, with full control over all the commercial interests of the line, and power to reorganize both the freight and passenger departments. Mr. R. S. Stephens will retain the position of General Superintendent, with his duties shown as stated above. It is hardly probable that this arrangement can last very long, for Mr. Stephens will undoubtedly do his utmost to drive Mr. Carson from his place. There is, however, a possibility that the road will be placed in the hands of a Receiver.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Pennsylvania was a good deal stronger to-day on reports that the annual report would be more favorable than indications foreshadowed. At any rate it was considered at the Directors' meeting to-day, and, though not finally acted upon, elicited satisfactory comment. It will be published as soon as possible, and in advance of the meeting, so that the stockholders can come prepared at the the meeting. A. J. Derbyshire, Josiah Bacon, and N. Parker Shortridge resigned from the Board, and it is understood their places will be filled by New York men, who have been large purchasers in the market all winter. These gentlemen have been long in the Board, having been Directors while J. Edgar Thomson was President.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 27.—An effort is being made on the part of the Mineral Point Railroad Company to extend their line to Dodgeville, Wis. They offer to build the road and equip it in time to move the fall crops, providing the town pay them $60,000 in the way of aid. The majority of the people of that town, however, are in favor of the Freeport Narrow Gauge, which the Directory are pushing vigorously.

ITEMS.

The largely-reduced rates to New Orleans offered by the Illinois Central Railroad are inducing a great many people to go to New Orleans and witness the Mardi-Gras festivities at that place March 5. The sale of the reduced tickets will cease with the departure of the train Saturday morning, and those wishing to take advantage of the low rates must do so without delay.

Mr. N. Guilford, Western Commissioner of the New York trunk lines, left for the East last evening to attend the meeting of the trunk-line Presidents, which is to be held some time next week.

Mr. F. M. Bissell has been appointed Auditor of the Empire (fast freight) Line, to succeed Mr. William G. McDowell, who has resigned to do other work.

On and after Monday next the Wabash will run day or passenger coaches from St. Louis through to Buffalo via the Canada Southern.

The regular monthly meeting of the fast freight lines is being held at Rochester to-day, which accounts for the absence of the General Freight Agents of the Eastern roads from the city.

MICHIGAN MILLERS.

Their Annual Convention at Grand Rapids.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 27.—The annual Convention of the State Millers' Association began here to-day. Nearly fifty of the most prominent millers in the State, including President J. D. Hayes, of Detroit, are present. The forenoon session was spent in discussing the use of the rollers of iron or porcelain for crushing wheat to enlarge the quality of flour from a given amount of wheat. The annual reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer were very satisfactory. The workings of the Millers' National Insurance Association were reported, and the Association congratulated it upon its success, and upon the fact that Jacob Barnes, of this city, is President. An effort will be made to get an act through the Legislature permitting a State Millers' Insurance Company to organize in Michigan. A full report was made on the subject of the suits brought by the American Purifier Company against members of the National Millers' Association, showing the standing of the cases now, the prospects of new evidence if further suits are brought, etc. The members are all determined to fight against the royalty on the purifying process, and this Association will cheerfully pay its share of the expenses of the suits now pending. An effort by personal solicitation will be made to get all the millers in the State to join the Association. The Association decided that millers ought to combine in putting their flour on the market, to the end that prices should be held up to afford a reasonable profit. The subjects of insurance and commissions paid brokers in Eastern cities were discussed at length. Most of the millers will insure as much as possible in the Millers' Mutual Companies, and they are not disposed to pay such commissions to put their flour on the market in the East as they have. If the present system is not cheapened they will adopt some other that will be.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, Feb. 27.—Capt. Watson, of this city, formerly of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, has received a letter from the Militia Department, Ottawa, informing him that his offer to raise a regiment for active service in case England becomes engaged in war, has been accepted.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 27.—The Rev. Gavin Lang, of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, has accepted a call to a congreation in Halifax.

In consequence of the new Tax bill of the Quebec Government, several public institutions which have not as yet opened transfer-books in Toronto, are making arrangements to do so.

The Rev. William McGuire has resigned the pastorate of the Reformed Episcopal Church here.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—Archbishop Lynch says that he was not consulted by the Irish Societies which invited O'Donovan Rossa to lecture here. So opposed are the clergy to Rossa that he would be refused admission to St. Michael's Cathedral. The President and members of the Hibernian Society say that they have as much right to invite Rossa here as the Protestants have to invite Gavazzi, Chiniquy, and others. The *Orange Sentinel*, chief organ of the Orange body, takes a bold stand, and regards the proposal as a great outrage, and something not to be tolerated, that a character like Rossa should be allowed to lecture in our midst.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—A syndicate is being formed for the working of the new railway from Quebec to Montreal, and thence to Hull, known as the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway. The scheme involves not only the working of the railway, but the construction of a bridge across the Ottawa, above the Chaudiere Falls.

Francis Clare Ford, C. B., C. M. G., formerly her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Darmstadt, and her Majesty's Agent on the Fishery Commission at Halifax, has been offered by her Majesty's Government the position of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, to reside at Buenos Ayres. He has accepted the offer, and will proceed during the coming summer to take charge of the Embassy at that place. The salary is $15,000 per annum, with an allowance of $3,000 for house-rent.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Late Carnival of Blood in the Town of Lone Pine, Cal.

Killing of the Sheriff While Entering a Den of Murderers.

Vengeance of the Citizens upon the Desperadoes and Vagabonds.

A Marked Shortening up of the Telegraphic Record of Evil-Doings.

A CALIFORNIA TRAGEDY.

Inyo (Cal.) Independent, Feb. 16.

During the night of Sunday last and the Monday morning following, our neighboring town of Lone Pine was the scene of as bloody work as ever startled a country or community—six mangled corpses, including that of Thomas Passmore, the Sheriff of Inyo County. Long noted throughout this interior county as the habitual resort of a most murderous gang of cut-throats and law-breakers, the large house and saloon of Frank Dabeeny,—a Portuguese,—situated on the corner of a block in the southern portion of the town, was the central figure in the events here recorded. About 9 o'clock in the evening Gumesindo Palacio, the barkeeper, and nephew of the proprietor, following his fiendish instincts, and committing his second cold-blooded murder, went to a small cabin in the rear of the establishment mentioned, called from the door a Piute Indian known as Dick, and deliberately shot him dead, without the slightest provocation. The Indian had for years been employed by citizens, was harmless and well thought of. As the word spread through town a strong party of citizens proceeded to the place for the purpose of taking the murderer into custody. They found the house locked and admittance refused. After some parley and threats from the inside, some one proposed sending for Sheriff Passmore, upon whose demand it was thought the door would be opened. The town has for a long time been without a police officer authorized to make arrests, and it was but accidental that the Sheriff was then in town; perhaps his presence had not been thought of before, but in any event he was awakened, and immediately joined the crowd of citizens. He demanded admission, stating that he wanted to arrest Palacio. He was refused in vile and insulting terms. Right here, knowing the dangerous character of the wretched inmates, Passmore's utter fearlessness should have given way to reasonable caution, but fate had otherwise ordained. Twice forcing in the door, the officer in the final effort received a bullet in the breast. Statements differ as to whether one or three shots were fired from within. We believe that there were two, by Dabeeny and Palacio. The deceased received one bullet through or just below the heart and one through the left forefinger. The door was instantly closed and braced; Passmore stepped back, handed his pistol to one of those present, and fell dead at the corner of the sidewalk. A wild excitement resulted. The crowd of citizens before bent only upon lawful proceedings became an infuriated mob. The house was surrounded and the various windows and doors riddled with lead. It was a quarter of an hour before the body of Passmore could be picked up. Time had worn on to 10 o'clock when this occurred. In an hour later Dabeeny had attempted to escape from the building by the rear, but was overtaken, knocked down, and captured. He was led across the street, but again toward the house; on the way back he was taken from those in charge and shot to death. Palacio attempted to leave the house some hours later, on a rapid run across the street, the result being a dozen bullet-holes through his worthless carcass. Five other inmates of the house—Eustagio Santoyo, Carlos Ferman, Manuel Lobos, Navarro Robles, and Joaquin Brazil—had been allowed to come out and surrender. A terrible fate awaited the two former, as will be related further on, but the three last named, being deemed innocent and of previous good character, were only held for examination as witnesses. Messengers had been dispatched to Independence, and as soon as possible Under-Sheriff Gregg, Coroner Blair, and a large party of resolute and exasperated citizens reached Lone Pine. Early in the morning Eustagio Santoyo and Carlos Ferman had read and translated to them a notice to leave the place in ten minutes. The first named had received a wound across the neck during the night,—against whom there seems to be no definite charge of previous crime; the second one had killed a drunken Indian some two years ago at this same Dabeeny den of murderers; it is also stated for a fact that he had fired the pistol which killed George Eames in the memorable fight at the same house when a Mexican known as "Poncho" got his quietus, and Jack Allison was wounded. About 10 o'clock in the day a gentleman coming up from Olanche reported the discovery of two dead bodies lying in the sage-brush some four miles below town. The Corner's jury subsequently identified the bullet-riddled carcasses as the said Carlos Ferman and Eustagio Santoyo. We attempt no description of the scene where the corpses were lying, all save that of the Sheriff and Indian being disfigured almost past recognition.

TRAIN-WRECKING CONSPIRICY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 27.—A bold attempt at train-wrecking was accidentally discovered and prevented last night by William Furlough, a cigar-maker of this city. The gentleman had been out hunting during the day, and, when returning home and about three miles west of the station, he heard voices in a crevice in the rocky bluff which lies on the north side of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad track, along which he was walking. He stopped and listened, and heard a plot to "ditch" the Peru accommodation train at that point when it passed. The further conspiracy was, that this should be but a feint to draw the public attention, while another gang would wreck one of the night-express trains near Seneca. Furlough's position was such that to move would attract the villains' attention. While considering the best course to pursue, a freight-train passed, and his presence was revealed by the headlight. When the train had passed the persons in the rock (three in number) stepped out and shot at Mr. F. One of the shots struck his watch, which was completely ruined: the others passed over his head. He raised his gun and fired in return, with unknown effect. He then hastened to the station and gave the warning. Cautionary orders were issued, but no attempt by the wreckers to carry out their plan was made. Mr. Furlough is a man of veracity, and is fully believed in his statements, while the condition of his watch and his frightened appearance at the telegraph office further corroborate his encounter.

TOWN TREASURER ROBBED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CASSOPOLIS, Mich., Feb. 27.—Last evening, just at dusk, two unknown men called at the dwelling of John Allen, Town Treasurer of Calvin, in this county, and making some inquiries about Allen's neighbors soon departed. About 10 o'clock Allen was aroused from sleep by persons who had gained admittance to his house by prying open a window, and the thieves having secured $693 tax money, made good their escape, although hotly pursued by Allen, during which several pistol-shots were fired by both parties without damage. As far as known, the robbers missed one package of $300 in their hasty retreat, but carried away Allen's pants and pocketbook, containing nothing of value. Chloroform had been profusely scattered on the sleeping Treasurer's bed. No clew has yet been obtained of the thieves.

STABBED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEWARK, O., Feb. 27.—James Carle, who was stabbed at a saloon on Monday evening, died this afternoon. Two men charged with committing the deed have been arrested and are now in jail. This is the third murder in Licking County within three months.

CHARGED WITH MAIL ROBBERY.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 27.—E. P. Duffield, postal clerk on the Albia & Knoxville Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, in Iowa, was arrested here this morning, charged with robbing the mail.

MUST DIE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—Gov. Phelps has refused a respite to John W. Daniels, the murderer of Jesse R. Miller, and he will be executed at Warrensburg on Friday.

TURNED STATE'S EVIDENCE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 27.—Niles G. Parker, ex-State Treasurer, has been released from jail on his own recognizance. He has given evidence inculpating his former associates in office, and surrendered documentary proof against them. In consideration of such testimony he is accepted as the State's witness in future prosecutions and allowed his freedom.

SHOT HIS STEP-FATHER.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 27.—Commodore D. Curtis, a farmer, 50 years old, was shot through the heart and killed, at his house, near Mount Vernon, Ind., yesterday, by his step-son, aged 13. Curtis was trying to murder his wife in a drunken spree, and the boy got a gun and shot him.

FINANCIAL.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—Isaac White, of Petersburg, Edward M. Wyatt, of Ashland, Cass County, and Dillinger & Son, of Warrensburg, Macon County, were to-day adjudged bankrupt on their own petitions.

Creditors' petitions in bankruptcy were filed against Dawson & Burgessor, of Cooperstown, Brown County, and Feldner & Schmidt, of Meredosia.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—J. C. Clinton & Co., proprietors of the "Black-Board Office" or "Bucket Shop," have suspended. No one of the firm has been at the office to-day. This was one of the numerous concers for transacting stock speculations on the French pool system, allowing investments of $5 or upward on a margin of 1 per cent.

MOUNT VERNON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 27.—Wise & Burger, the clothiers of this city, who recently failed and made an assignment, have since made a proposition, which has been accepted by their creditors, to settle at 40 cents on the dollar.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 27.—Shane, Harris & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, made an assignment to-day. Their liabilities are $60,000, which are covered by assets consisting of notes, accounts, and real estate.

AT ITHACA, N. Y.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Andrus, McChain & Co., booksellers, paper-makers, and printers, have assigned. Their liabilities are about $75,000.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Letter from Thurlow Weed—Passage of the Bill—If It Becomes a Law Resumption Will Be Easy—Economy in Our Way of Life—"A Nation of Idlers and Spendthrifts"—Silver When Remonetized Will Rise to Par.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24, 1878.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune*—SIR: As an early and earnest advocate of silver, I rejoice in the passage of a Silver bill through both Houses of Congress by majorities which give assurance of ultimate success. If the measure be not in all respects what it ought to have been, the fault and responsibility belong to its opponents. The gold advocates in and out of Congress were blindly and bitterly hostile to silver in any and every form. It was in their power from the beginning to make a silver dollar worth just as much as a gold dollar. But the bankers of the United States in convention, while reluctantly conceding subsidiary silver to what they stigmatize as a popular "prejudice," deliberately rejected silver as legal standard money. That raid upon money "current with the merchants" since the days of Abraham was sustained with two or three exceptions by New York Representatives in Congress, and with one exception by the united daily journals of this city. In the warfare against silver, differences of opinion were not tolerated. Its advocates were denounced as "repudiators" and "swindlers" who desired to dishonor their country by paying "its honest debts in dishonest money." We were held responsible for the depreciation of the silver dollar from 100 to 92 cents, while every one who takes the trouble to think knows that the 8 per cent depreciation was occasioned by the act of 1873-'74, of which modern Shylocks took advantage. Intrinsically, there is no difference in the value of the silver dollars coined before and after 1873. And yet, while the Secretary of the Treasury receives the former as a legal-tender, the latter is rejected for postages. Now, as the difference in value between the silver dollar of 1873 and 1876 was occasioned by the demonetization of the latter, we demand its remonetization, so that the country and the people may have the benefit of both standards in effecting resumption and restoring prosperity. I have urged, as often as I have been permitted the use of your columns, in language as clear and explicit as I was able to express my wishes, that the silver dollar should be made equal in value to the gold dollar, so that both, being interchangeable, might become, as until 1873 they had had been, legal-tenders. I recall these things now, not to recriminate, but that perchance they may be remembered in the future. If the wisdom or the common sense which, so far, has been denied to the gold advocates, now comes to their aid, there is reason to hope that much future evil may be averted. Beside the strong conviction on my mind that silver had been unwisely demonetized, I had other, and, as I believed, vitally important reasons for urging as I have done for the last two years its remonetization. I saw both the danger and the strength of the "inflation" movement. I hoped and believed that what could not be successfully resisted by a direct issue might be accomplished by a flank movement. In other words, I believed that the silver question would take the wind out of the sails of the inflationists, and the result vindicates my anticipation. I had a friendly interchange of views, in 1876, with the venerable Peter Cooper, who differed with me only in believing that the country needed an expansion of the greenback currency. And this offers a fitting occasion to express my high sense of the public and private virtues which adorn the character of that eminently good man.

My second object in urging the remonetization was in the utilization of a providential gift to render resumption easy, permanent, and paternal by adding 50 per cent to our specie basis. The prompt avowal of the Secretary of the Treasury that he will, when the Silver bill becomes a law, faithfully and fairly execute its provisions, according to their letter and intent, not only confirms my early confidence in the intelligence and integrity with which he discharges public duties, but relieves all anxiety in regard to the beneficial effects of the law. Already, gold-panic makers in New York and London, who predicted and threatened bankruptcy and ruin to individuals and institutions, are dismayed in being confronted with the fact that the premium on gold goes down while that on Government bonds goes up! My anxiety, however, in regard to the future course of things at Washington is still great. A return to the prosperous condition the country enjoyed before the Rebellion can only be hoped for by a resumption of specie payments. That auspicious result can be accomplished in 1879, if all good citizens unite in the effort. Indeed, if we are all united it will require no effort. Prosperity will return gradually. We ought not to expect impossibilities. We cannot immediately surmount serious obstacles. The depression so largely felt here extends to other countries. If, like France, our Government had been wise and our people industrious and frugal, we should have already been as prosperous and happy as that greatly favored nation. In view of what we have suffered, are suffering, and what we may be called upon to suffer, I think it best to look some ugly facts in the face. So far as beneficial results are concerned, we have been without a Government since the end of the Rebellion. At the close of the war of 1812, with enlightened and patriotic statesmen in the Administration and in Congress, measures and policies were inaugurated designed to restore and re-establish the commercial, manufacturing, and industrial interests of the country. And so promptly and wisely were these steps taken that in less than five years prosperity and happiness returned.

It is now more than twelve years since the Rebellion ended, and we are infinitely worse off than we were in 1865. The Government then neglected to avail itself of a favorable opportunity to place the whole national debt at 5 per cent, thus saving the people from one-sixth part of the burden under which they were staggering. The Administration and Congress from 1872 to 1876, while doing nothing for the people or the country, acquired a bad pre-eminence by Treasury imbecilities, back-pay grabs, Sanborn contracts, and Washington City frauds. It is not, however, the bitter fruits of Rebellion, the obliquities of the late Administration, nor the misdeeds of Congress, that occasion all the evils from which we are suffering. We are ourselves fearfully demoralized. Popular proclivities are all setting in the wrong direction. We are a nation of idlers and spendthrifts, rapidly and prodigally squandering what our fathers patiently and frugally earned and saved. Domestic discipline is relaxed. Lessons and habits of industry and economy are no longer taught and learned. Generations are growing up not to become self-supporting, but, after wasting what was left to them, to depend for a precarious subsistence upon office, or to be driven to more questionable means of support. We are passing through these severe and trying ordeals. The two things now most needed are measures and methods which will restore activity to the various business interests of the country, affording steady employment and just remuneration for all willing hands, and, next, a radical change in our manner of living. My object will best be understood by pointing to our relations with France, whose citizens produced luxuries which we consume. France, under the auspices of a good Government, aided by the industry and economy of her people, paid the debt and repaired the ravages of her sanguinary German war in less than four years. Let our Government and people imitate these examples, and we, too, after they have worked out their salutary results, will find our reward in restored prosperity and happiness.

The House Silver bill, as amended in the Senate, is obnoxious to the gold men generally, and to the ultra silver men. The gold men oppose the remonetization of silver in any and every form. The extreme silver men denounce the Senate amendments. Measures which provoke the hostilities of both extremes have usually worked well, and therefore been accepted by the people. The bill was much improved by the Senate amendments. Limited coinage under Government auspices are conservative provisions. The invitation to other Governments for an international congress to adjust money standards is seasonable and enlightened. The only important question for solution is whether the dollar containing 412½ grains will be worth a full dollar. The fact furnished by the Comptroller of the Treasury as a reason for discontinuing the coinage of the silver dollar, that it was worth 3 per cent more than the gold dollar, renders it probable that when remonetized it will at least rise to par. At any rate, a short experience would test the question, so that even before the close of the present session a supplementary act, if it should be found necessary, increasing the weight of the silver dollar, would obviate the difficulty. It is to be hoped, therefore, in view of the varied and vast interests involved, that the bill which passed both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority may become a law. T. W.

PRIZE-FIGHT.

A Very Bitter Contest Almost Under the Shadow of Plymouth Church.

New York World, Feb. 26.

Last evening, within six blocks of Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, there was a rattling prize-fight. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had probably not gone to his rest when the fighters were ready for the contest. The place was a well-known stable, and the proprietor of the establishment admitted all those who paid $10 for a ticket. The reporter of the *World* was permitted to enter after depositing the required sum in the hands of a very savage young man. Seated in buggies, coaches, phaetons, and trucks were many well-known merchants, lawyers, brokers, and others who live in New York and Brooklyn. There was a cleared space for the fighters, and the owner of the stable covered the windows with heavy blankets. He was much agitated when he saw the pugilists and their friends, and he sought consolation in a pipe.

At five minutes past 10 the stable was crowded, and the spectators spoke in whispers. Stalwart police-officers were outside, but they, of course, knew nothing of what was about to transpire within. George McCarthy was the master of ceremonies. He secured the receipts and held the money in trust for the winner of the fight. Jack Moore, weighing 160 pounds, was matched against George Tyson, otherwise known as McLaughlin, who weighs 118 pounds. It seemed to be thoroughly understood that it was to be a desperate encounter. Moore was seconded by John Cash, and Tyson's second was Robert Carman. The sympathy and enthusiasm was emphatically displayed in favor of Tyson.

The fight was with gloves, and was conducted according to the latest rules of the London Prize-Ring, as announced by Mr. Edward Hanley, the hero of many pugilistic meetings. Moore won first blood, and Tyson showed an absence of wind. He recovered suddenly, and gave Moore several body blows that provoked applause from the spectators. The round was finished within three minutes.

The beginning of the second round exhibited two men who were puffing and wildly swinging their arms. Tyson, the light-weight, was cheered after sawing the air, and to the utter discomfiture of Moore did some vigorous pounding. There was a sharp struggle, and it was thought that Moore must fall. Moore, however, did not loose his legs. At the end of the round he was in a coughing fit and was dosed with lemons.

Moore and Tyon were smiling when time was called for the third round. There was hard pounding, and violent coughing on the part of Moore. Tyson forced the fighting, and Moore was beaten until he gasped for breath. The fourth round was exciting, and Tyson was furious. The crowd of spectators yelled "Take off the gloves." The referee said that he would agree to that proposition. Tyson nodded an assent, but Moore said "no." In the fifth round the pugilists became vicious and the blood began to flow. When the men were ready for the sixth round, Moore took off his shirt and bared his breast to the blows of Tyson. The seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth rounds were skillful attempts to kill. The excitement became so great that the proprietor of the stable fairly begged for quiet, fearing the appearance of the Police Department. Tyson was covered with blood, and Moore was dripping with perspiration, when in the tenth round they clinched. Tyson, who was worn out, gave up the fight. The time was one hour and fifteen minutes. The professional attendants at prize-fights said that last night's contest was one of the prettiest ever witnessed by them.

While the fight was going on a Brooklyn ex-Alderman who had been cheering for Tyson was discovered by an athlete from the Fulton fish-market, and the interest in the Tyson-Moore contest was summarily diverted for a few minutes towards two other gladiators. This side fight was a drawn battle. Then there was a wild discussion over the result of the Tyson-Moore fight and a rough-and-tumble row. It was said that Tyson betrayed a lamentable lack of sense when he threw off his gloves and said: "That settles it." He was evidently in good condition, and his friends were confident that he would vanquish Moore. He said, when very much fatigued: "Give the fight to Moore." Then, when he was upbraided by some of his backers, he declared his willingness to resume the fight, but Moore insisted on the victory, and the struggle was at an end. Tyson's face was badly swollen and blood-stained. Moore's right eye was closed, and he walked feebly away. The spectators cautiously departed from the stable, and the Brooklyn police-force never seemed so formidable to them. There were three officers on the nearest street corner. The fighters avowed their intention to meet again within a few days.

SUICIDES.

The Bad Luck Attending Anglo-Bengalee Insurance Operators—Other Deaths.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27.—Arthur Noyes, a young man formerly well known in insurance circles in this city, committed suicide last night in a room of the Star Hotel. The deceased was at one time bookkeeper in the Commercial Life-Insurance Company of this city, about which there has been for a long time some very lively litigation. He was the party who, for the consideration of $800 paid him by the parties who opposed the Company, gave evidence in Court in relation to his writing up a fresh set of books for the concern. It is a strange thing that almost everybody who was engaged in the Company's affairs is now in a ruined condition. Bowman, one of its lawyers, is awaiting the sentence of the Circuit Court for unprofessional conduct in connection with his management of the Company's affairs. Zach Mitchell, another of its lawyers, was yesterday detected in an act of forgery, to which he was driven by his poverty. Another prominent official of the Company is now a freight brakeman on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and Noyes, who once drew a salary of $350 a month, has just hanged himself. Of late he had been very despondent, his bad record hindering him from getting any employment. Last night he took a room at the Star Hotel, and sometime between midnight and this morning looped his necktie around his throat, tied it to the bed-post, and accomplished strangulation by letting himself fall and raising his legs so that his full weight rested upon the improvised noose. Noyes was an intimate business and social associate of Zach Mitchell, and speculation is had as to whether he was not interested in the financial transaction in which Zach got worsted yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 27.—Mrs. Bone, wife of J. H. A. Bone, for a number of years editorial writer upon the *Herald*, and, under the old management, editor-in-chief, this afternoon committed suicide by throwing herself into the lake. She was an accomplished lady of 45, but, for some years, has been laboring under occasional fits of melancholy, and it is supposed that, in one of these, she left the house and committed the rash act. Her hat was discovered by a stranger, lying upon the shore with a card in it having her name upon it, and a little further on her body was seen floating upon the water. It was easily recovered, and delivered over to her friends.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 27.—Joseph Newman, a merchant of Hearme, Tex., who arrived in the city yesterday, committed suicide last night by taking strychnine. No apparent reason was assigned for the act. He left many kind messages to his wife and friends.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

FORT CUSTER, M. T., Feb. 10.—Private Hugh Tague, Company M, Second Cavalry, committed suicide yesterday at the mouth of the Big Horn River by shooting himself through the head. Cause unknown. Tague was at one time in the employ of Brunswick & Co., of your city, and was well liked by all his army acquaintances. JIM.

CASUALTIES.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 27.—A frightful accident occurred at Nelsonville this afternoon in the flouring-mill of Steenerod & Poston. While the mill was running under a full head of steam the governor belt broke, causing the corn and wheat burrs to burst, fragments of which were thrown with terrible velocity, tearing through the walls of the building. Henry Duorth, miller, and Webb Hoster, one of the proprietors, received injuries which will prove fatal. The building was badly shattered, and the damage is estimated at $1,500.

A BROKEN RAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—The east-bound passenger train on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Road last night struck a broken rail near Hillsboro, Ill., throwing the sleeper from the track and rolling it down an embankment. The passengers were bodily shaken and bruised, and the conductor, Orleff, received painful injuries.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 27.—Larz Anderson, head of one of the oldest and most respected families in this part of the country, died at his home in Cincinnati to-day. He was a gentleman of large wealth, and has for many years lived in retirement. There have been few public enterprises in which he did not take part, and his private charities were extensive. His father was Richard Clough Anderson, Surveyor-General of Virginia in early times, and an aide de camp of Gen. Lafayette in the War of the American Revolution. Mr. Anderson married the youngest daughter of Nichols Longworth, who, with nine sons, survive him. All were with him at the time of his death except Col. N. L. Anderson, who sailed from Liverpool one week ago. He died in his 73d year.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Feb. 27.—William Day, aged about 70 years, died almost instantly of apoplexy at the Chambers House, in the City of Peru, last evening. Mr. Day was one of the early settlers of Peru, and for many years was one of the most prominent business men there, but spent the most of the last few years of his life in Chicago. Many old members of the Chicago Board of Trade will remember him.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 27—Larz Anderson, a prominent capitalist of this city, brother of Maj. Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, died this morning. In 1834 he married Catherine, daughter of the late Nicholas Longworth.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 27.—Josiah C. Nicodemus, a wholesale provision dealer, died this morning in his bath-room.

FIRE IN AUGUSTA, GA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 27.—The Globe Cotton-Mills of Remos R. Clark & Co. are burned. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $5,000.

TORTURES THAT NEED NOT BE ENDURED.

People suffer a great deal of pain unnecessarily. Among tortures that need not be endured are those inflicted by the rheumatism and gout, since the acrid element in the blood which produces them by contact with the sensitive covering of the muscles and joints may be eliminated by the use of that matchless depurent, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, before the inflammatory symptoms are developed to any great extent. When it is considered what excruciating tortures rheumatism inflicts, and what a tendency it has, when fully developed, to attack the heart, the advisability of an early use of such a reliable antidote becomes at once apparent. The rheumatic virus is expelled from the blood by the increased action of the kidneys,—which act as strainer,—produced by the Bitters, and the sufferer will find, is he uses this supreme defensive agent, that he will be protected against a return of the agonizing complaint. Dyspepsia, fever and ague, liver and bowel complaints, and other maladies, are also cured by this admirable remedy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

MEDICAL.

SANFORD'S

RADICAL CURE

FOR

CATARRH

INSTANTLY RELIEVES AND PERMANENTLY CURES SNEEZING OR HEAD-COLDS, CALLED ACUTE CATARRH; THICK, YELLOW, AND FOUL MATTERY ACCUMULATIONS IN THE NASAL PASSAGES, CALLED CHRONIC CATARRH; ROTTING AND SLOUGHING OF THE BONES OF THE NOSE WITH DISCHARGES OF LOATHSOME MATTER TINGED WITH BLOOD, AND ULCERATIONS OFTEN EXTENDING TO THE EYE, EAR, THROAT, AND LUNGS, CALLED ULCERATIVE CATARRH. ALSO NERVOUS HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, CLOUDED MEMORY, AND LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

This Great Local and Constitutional Remedy for the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, including Hay Fever and all affections of the Eye, Ear, and Throat, is prepared entirely by distillation, and contains, in the form of vaporized essences, the greatest healing and purifying properties known to modern chemistry.

By means of Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaler, which accompanies every bottle free of charge, it is inhaled, thus acting directly on the Nasal Passages, which it instantly cleanses of foul mucous accumulations, subduing inflammation, when extending to the Eye, Ear, and Throat, restoring the senses of Sight, Hearing, and Taste when affected, leaving the head deodorized, clear, and open, the breath sweet, the breathing easy, and every sense in a grateful and soothed condition. Interally administed, it permeates every fluid of the body, cleansing the entire mucous or membraneous system through the blood, which it purifies of the acid poison always present in Catarrh. It builds up the enfeebled and broken-down constitution, robs the disease of its virus, and permits the formation of Health-Restoring Blood. Its united action, by external and internal use, enables it to succeed when every other known remedy utterly fails; and, unless the system is prostrated by scrofula or consumption beyond recuperation, it will affect a permanent cure.

EYE, EAR, THROAT, NERVES.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is of marvelous efficacy in the treatment of Sore, Weak, Inflamed, Red or Mattery Eyes; Ulceration and Inflammation of the Ear, Violent Pains, Neuralgia, Ringing Noises in the Head, Delirium and Deafness; Sore Throat, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Elongation of Uvula, Swelling of the Tonsils, Tickling Cough, and Bleeding of the Lungs; Nervous Headache, Dizziness, Clouded Memory, Loss of Nervous Force, Depression of Spirits, and all affections of the Nerves, whether of Catarrhal origin or not. It subdues Inflammation, Ulceration, and Nervous Excitement wherever existing, and hence rapidly cures the above diseases.

A careful description of symptoms and sympathetic diseases (illustrated), together with minute directions for effecting a speedy and permanent cure, also observations on diet and the general health, accompany each bottle.

Price, with Improved Inhaler, Treatise, and Directions, $1. Testimonials by mail. Sold by all druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS'

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Board-of-Trade Demand for the First of the Month.

Hard Times in France---Regulation of Mining Assessments.

The Produce Markets Rather More Active, and Most of Them Steadier.

A Tame Opening, but Subsequent Firmness.

FINANCIAL.

The settlements to be made on the 1st of the month cause some activity in loans, but otherwise the situation is very quiet. The country demand for rediscounts has fallen away to small proportions, and the local demand is only moderate. Mercantile customers supply the banks with a steady stream of good negotiable paper, but the aggregate of it is small, and not enough to give full employment to the loanable funds of the banks. Discount lines are not kept up, although deposits are increasing. Country orders for currency were of inconsiderable amount. New York exchange was sold between banks at 80c per $1,000 discount. Clearings were $2,500,000.

THE DARK SIDE OF FRANCE.

The fair seeming of French prosperity has concealed from the outside world the real injuries inflicted upon that country by the war with Germany, and the payment of the heavy war indemnity. The demands now made in many quarters for legislation in aid of depressed manufactures show that the taxation made necessary by the war and the indemnity have cut deeply into the resources of the population. The Commission appointed by the French Senate to examine the causes of the present stagnation in trade and industry has collected a good deal of testimony to show how injuriously the heavy taxation in France acts upon French manufactures. The small manufacturers in the Department of the Vosges and in Normandy are being exterminated, and the large manufacturers, who survive, declare it to be impossible for them to go forward in face of what they have to contribute to the Government. The remedy which naturally commends itself to these sufferers is, that the nation, by adopting a restrictive tariff, should distribute among the mass the taxes, which the manufacturers now retain in consequence of the competition of cheaper English and American fabrics. If these foreign goods were shut out, the French makers could temporarily raise their prices so as to reimburse themselves the amount of their taxes. The discontent of the French manufacturers is specially fomented by the benefits the English manufacturers have gained from the reduction of taxation by the British Government. M. Petit, President of the Commercial and Industrial Committee of Normandy, pointed out to the Senate Committee that since 1860 British manufacturers had been relieved of taxes to the amount of $144,971,625, while France has put on French manufacturers, in addition to the regular increase in taxes, imposts to the amount of $150,000,000 since 1870. This is the cost of war and glory, and to this heavy bill the French manufacturer now solicits his Government to add the expense of an elaborate protective system. An interesting feature of the Senate Committee's report is the dismay with which the French manufacturers frankly admit they have come to regard the competition of the Americans, who, once a nation of consumers, have become formidable rivals.

MINING-STOCK ASSESSMENTS.

It is estimated that the regulation of mining-stock assessments proposed by the Tuttle Mining bill, pending in the California Legislature, would save the stockholders of mining companies $5,000,000 a year. The annual assessments levied by the mining companies amount to about $12,000,000,—equal to the total of the State and county taxes of California. Outside the bonanza mines, the average Comstock mine costs its stockholders $500,000 a year above what it produces; the Chollar-Potosi has for several years consumed $1,000,000 a year more than it yielded; the Belcher, in 1876, expended nearly $3,000,000 over and above dividends; and the Justice, although its yield was $3,000,000, levied assessments of $1,050,000. It is perfectly well understood that the practice of levying assessments covers the hugest swindles on stockholders, but in the absence of any law these have been powerless to protect themselves. The Tuttle bill requires full reports of all operations in the mines to be made weekly; and of all financial operations monthly; and makes it the duty of the Mining Commissioner to inquire into all abuses and have the guilty parties punished.

MANUFACTURING PROSPERITY.

The production of Eastern manufacturers is reported by the Eastern papers to be increasing. The Springfield *Republican* says that in its vicinity employment is general, and production is going on at a much higher rate than two years ago. The cotton mills in that part of Massachusetts are generally at work; the paper mills have resumed night and day production; the iron manufacture has blown in many furnaces in the past twelve months, and at Pittsburg it has been found necessary to curtail production again.

BRITISH INTERNAL REVENUE.

The income-tax in Great Britain and Ireland produced $26,420,455 for the year ended March 31, 1877; the revenue from excise was $138,407,615; from stamps, $54,385,315; and from other taxes, $12,557,240. For the first time since 1868 the consumption of spirits shows a decrease.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 101⅝@101¾ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 98⅛@98¼ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	483	485
Belgium	519⅜	516¼
France	519⅜	516¼
Switzerland	519⅜	516¼
Germany	94⅜	95⅜
Holland	39⅝	40⅛
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27⅛
Sweden	....	27⅛
Denmark	....	27⅛

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	105⅛	105⅜
United States 5-20s of '65	103⅝	103⅞
United States 5-20s of '67	105⅛	105⅜
United States 5-20s of '68	108⅛	108⅜
United States 10-40s	100⅝	100⅞
United States new 5s of '81	102⅝	102⅞
United States 4½s	103	....
United States 4s	101⅛	....

LOCAL SECURITIES.

The market for local securities was weaker. One sale of Chicago City water bonds, 7 per cent, was made at 105¼ and interest, and another at 107 and interest. This difference in prices of the same bonds illustrates the condition of the market. There is no Exchange where a regular market price is established, and consequently there is no uniformity of quotations. A sale of city bonds of one of the regular issues was made at 105 and interest. Almost all, if not all, of the bonds sold are held abroad, and offered by wire. Local capitalists are buying, not selling. Cook County 7 per cent long bonds were sold at 106 and interest. Other local securities were strong. There were sales of West Division Railway at 175, and of South Division Railway at 150. Other quotations are:

	Bid.	Asked.
North Chicago 7 per cent (Lincoln Park)*	98	....
City Railway (South Side)	150	....
City Railway (West Side)	175	....
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
Traders' Insurance Company	....	116
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company	....	150
West Division R.R. 7 per cent cert's	*103¾	*104¾

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Gold opened at 101⅜ and closed at 101⅝. Carrying rates, 3½ to 5.

Silver at London unchanged. Here, silver bars are 121⅜ in greenbacks and 119¼ in gold. Silver coin ⅛@1⅛ discount.

Governments closed steady.

Railroad bonds were quiet and firm.

State securities were dull.

Stocks, in early dealings, declined ¼@⅜, but later recovered a fraction. The market was weak and lower during the afternoon, the decline ranging from ⅛ to ⅜ in the general list, and 2⅝ in Morris & Essex, which sold down from 71⅛ to 68⅜, recovering at the close to 68⅝. Coal stocks were weak on a decline in prices at the coal sale to-day, Morris & Essex being also affected by the Legislative Committee's investigations. The close was feverish and unsettled. Transactions were 85,000 shares, of which 1,700 were New York Central, 21,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Northwestern common, 1,600 preferred, 4,000 St. Paul common, 10,000 preferred, 23,000 Lackawanna, 2,300 Delaware & Hudson, 5,000 Morris & Essex, 2,000 St. Joes, and 3,000 Western Union.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Directors declared a dividend of 3½ per cent on preferred stock, payable in April.

Money market easy at 4½@5. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6.

Customs receipts, $257,000.

Assistant Treasurer disbursed $148,000.

Clearings, $12,000,000.

Sterling strong; long, 483¼; short, 485½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	105⅞	New 4½s	102⅞
Coupons, '65, new	103⅛	New 4 per cent	101⅛
Coupons, '67	105⅞	10-40s	103⅜
Coupons, '68	108⅝	Coupons	108⅝
Coupons, new 5s	103	Currencies	119

STOCKS.

W. Union Tel.	78⅞	C., C., C. & I.	28¼
Quicksilver	17⅞	New Jersey Central	15¼
Quicksilver pfd	29¼	Rock Island	98⅜
Pacific Mail	22⅛	St. Paul	37⅝
Mariposa Land	10¼	St. Paul pfd	69
Mariposa pfd	10⅝	Wabash	15¼
Adams Express	100	Ft. Wayne	85
Wells-Fargo	84⅝	Terre Haute	4½
American Express	49	Terre Haute pfd	17
United States Ex	50¼	Chicago & Alton	68¼
New York Central	104⅝	Chicago & Alton pfd	97
Erie	9	Ohio & Mississippi	7¼
Erie pfd	20	D., L. & W.	46⅜
Harlem	141⅛	A. & P. Telegraph	20¼
Michigan Central	58⅝	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Panama	130	C., B. & Q.	100
Union Pacific	67¼	Hannibal & St. Jo.	10
Lake Shore	60⅝	Central Pacific bonds	104⅛
Illinois Central	73	Union Pacific bonds	104⅜
Cleve. & Pitts.	84½	U. P. land-grant	104
Northwestern	34⅝	U. P. Sinking Fund	96¾
Northwestern pfd	61⅝		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	36½	Virginia, new	32
Tennessee 6s, new	35	Missouri, 6s	105
Virginia 6s, old	30		

GENERAL CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The *Public's* returns from the Clearing-Houses of nineteen principal cities for the week ending Feb. 23 show aggregate exchanges of $426,547,889, a decrease as compared with last year of 20¼ per cent. New York loses 25¼, Boston 10, Philadelphia 21, Chicago 12, Cincinnati and St. Louis 21, Baltimore 15, Indianapolis 4, Cleveland 21, and Lowell 13 per cent. The gains are: New Orleans 12, Milwaukee 11, Louisville 16, and San Francisco 45. The latter is due to the large mine dividends.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Following are the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alpha	10¼	Kentuck	3¼
Belcher	4⅝	Mexican	13¼
Best & Belcher	20	Northern Belle	10⅝
Bullion	5¼	Overman	15⅝
Consolidated Virginia	22¼	Ophir	53
California	29	Raymond & Ely	5¼
Chollar	3⅞	Silver Hill	2¼
Confidence	5	Savage	11
Caledonia	2¼	Segregated Belcher	26
Crown Point	4½	Sierra Nevada	4¼
Exchequer	3¼	Union Consolidated	5⅜
Gould & Curry	8¼	Yellow Jacket	10⅝
Hale & Norcross	10⅝	Eureka Consolidated	42
Imperial	1	Grand Prize	13
Julia Consolidated	2¼	Alta	8⅛
Justice	10⅛		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—Gold, 102@102¼.

Sight exchange on New York at par.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 492½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Consols, money and account, 95 5-16.

United States Bonds—'65s, 102⅞; '67s, 106⅞; 10-40s, 104⅛; new 5s, 104.

Erie, 9⅛; preferred, 22⅛.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Rentes, 109f 80c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Feb. 27:

CITY PROPERTY.

Dayton st, 77 ft s of Clay st, e f, 25 7-10x125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 25	$ 2,000
West Erie st, n e cor of Paulina st, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated Feb. 26	4,000
West Twenty-second st, 203 ft w of Halsted st, s f, 25x110 ft, dated Feb. 18	2,000
North Oakley av, n w cor of Cobien st, e f, 48 x100 ft, dated Feb. 25	300
West Taylor st, 50 ft w of Throop st, n f, 25x 102 9-10 ft, dated Feb. 22	1,000
Twenty-sixth st, 100 ft w of Wallace st, s f, 25 x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 4, 1876	1,350
West Lake st, 100 ft w of Paulina st, s f, 50x 115 ft, dated Feb. 27	1,000
West Jackson st, 118½ ft e of Whipple st, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 19	3,000
Peoria st, n w cor West Ohio st, e f, 70 ft, running to Milwaukee av, dated Feb. 26 (Frederick Bals to Heinrich Seekamp)	8,500
Hamilton av, 198 ft s of West Adams st, e f, 24 x128 ft, improved, dated Feb. 20	3,000
Morgan st, 240 ft n of Maxwell st, e f, 25x85 ft, improved, dated Feb. 27	1,300

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

State st, n of and near Forty-third st, e f, Lot 2, dated Feb. 27	$ 500
Hart st, 262 ft n of Forty-third st, e f, 24x123 ft, dated Feb. 26	800
Sheridan av, 175 ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 25x 124 ft, dated Aug. 22, 1876	300

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for March delivery on the leading articles for two days past:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Mess pork	$ 10.20	$ 10.27½
Lard	7.27½	7.25
Shoulders, boxed	3.62½	3.55
Short ribs, boxed	5.30	5.30
Whisky	1.04	1.04
Wheat	1.07⅝	1.08⅛
Corn	42¼	42⅛
Oats	24⅝	24⅜
Rye	54½	54½
Barley	44½	45½
Live hogs	3.40@4	3.65@3.95
Cattle	2 @ 5¼	2.00@5.15
Gold	101.87½	101.87½
Consols	95 9-16	95 5-16
Sterling exchange	4.88½	4.89½

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding time twelve months ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, brls	17,005	5,809	14,585	5,858
Wheat, bu	80,764	19,740	96,694	15,022
Corn, bu	72,556	108,929	68,692	52,670
Oats, bu	25,173	35,499	37,600	12,997
Rye, bu	770	4,120	2,800	....
Barley, bu	11,290	16,735	9,075	4,298
Grass seed, lbs	240,825	302,912	272,628	164,962
Flax seed, lbs	95,718	19,750	21,750	....
B. corn, lbs	24,000	20,000	11,000	40,000
C. meats, lbs	285,570	587,390	1,765,770	936,297
Beef, tcs	....	....	54	....
Beef, brls	....	....	143	13
Pork, brls	300	250	1,621	1,552
Lard, lbs	354,600	965,200	804,300	17,120
Tallow, lbs	69,244	27,770	48,000	82,920
Butter, lbs	84,240	82,975	124,690	46,600
Dre'd hogs, No	245	2,612	92	652
Live hogs, No	22,544	9,872	3,851	2,408
Cattle, No	4,913	6,698	1,457	629
Sheep, No	1,531	1,306	1,021	....
Hides, lbs	196,280	153,448	81,956	175,550
Highwin's, brls	....	200	2	400
Wool, lbs	12,547	31,048	9,400	6,180
Potatoes, bu	1,053	2,130	288	63
Coal, tons	3,515	3,115	587	600
Hay, tons	117	78	70	13
Lumber, m. ft	341	339	1,029	2,184
Shingles, m	470	720	451	810
Salt, brls	2,409	640	1,424	1,885
Poultry, lbs	11,726	57,165	13,716	68,370
Eggs, pkgs	387	718	194	150
Cheese, bxs	249	37	1,096	221
G. apples, brls	....	1,388	....	140
Beans, bu	397	152	61	15

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 2,655 bu wheat, 408 bu corn, 3,593 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 6 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 11 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars No. 1 soft spring, 27 cars No. 2 do, 22 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected (77 wheat); 3 cars high-mixed corn, 30 cars new do, 26 cars new mixed, 11 cars No. 2 corn, 98 cars rejected, 14 cars no grade (182 corn); 21 cars white oats, 15 cars No. 2 mixed, 3 cars rejected (39 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye; 6 cars No. 2 barley, 4 cars extra No. 3 do, 6 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 4 cars feed (18 barley). Total, 320 cars, or 131,000 bu. Inspected out: 35,437 bu wheat, 18,019 bu corn, 4,177 bu oats, 827 bu rye, 2,291 bu barley.

There was some talk on 'Change yesterday about the attitude which is sometimes assumed by members of the Board of Trade with regard to fellow-members who go through the Bankruptcy Court. It seems that a discharge in that court is not necessarily all that must be obtained in order to a readmission on 'Change. As the Board of Trade does not suspend a member for non-payment of his debts, but for non-fulfillment of his contracts, it is held that an erring brother may be required to fulfill his contracts, or give notes pledging himself to do so, after the Court has declared him to be a free man, before he can again do business on the floor. Whether or not this view of the case would be sustained by a court of law is another question. It certainly seems desirable that the point should be settled, or that, if already settled, be understood by business men.

The leading produce markets were rather more active yesterday, and mostly steady, except wheat, with a firmer tone in the principal departments. It was understood that the British markets were tame on breadstuffs, but consols declined ¼, and there were rumors to the effect that Lord Derby had again resigned, with an interruption in the negotiations for peace, and the news prevented a weakness here, if we except barley, the trade in which is chiefly domestic. The situation was felt to be very uncertain, and few operators cared to go short under the circumstances, though there has been so much waiting, and so many alarms in the past that there was great backwardness about working the other side extensively, though the news brought out a better demand for the leading breadstuffs. The weather was delightful, but that it was unseasonable, and the receipts of grain smaller, with an increase in the arrival of hogs.

The changes in the dry-goods market were neither numerous nor important. In comparison with the two or three preceding days some improvement in the demand was reported, but the volume of sales was far from being satisfactory. Prices remain firm. In the grocery market no marked changes were developed. There was not much activity in the demand, but jobbers look for speedy improvement, now that the weather has changed for the better, and the roads are drying up. The changes in values were not important. There was a fair demand for foreign and domestic dried fruits, and the market was quoted steady for most kinds. Fish were receiving more attention, and were steadier. Prices of butter and cheese ranged about the same as on the two preceding days. Nothing new was developed in the leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood markets. Oils were quoted quiet and unchanged. There was more inquiry for paints and colors.

The lumber market was steady under a moderate demand. The shipments continue liberal, and the order trade of the yards is increasing. The demand for drugs and chemicals is fair in the aggregate, and few changes in the price-list have been made this week. Wool, broom-corn, and hops were quiet and unchanged. Hay was firm under a good demand with inadequate offerings. The demand for seeds was active, and the leading varieties, clover and timothy, were firm. Green fruits were steady, and in fair retail request. The offerings of poultry were light, but the market was easier, the inquiry being limited and the weather unfavorable for dressed stock. Wild ducks declined under larger offerings, and in consequence of a break in prices East, which caused shippers to withdraw.

Rail freights were quoted as in fair demand, on the basis of 20c per 100 lbs of grain to New York. Through rates to Liverpool, in specie, per 100 lbs, were 49c for grain by sail, 51@51½c do by steam, and 60@62c on provisions.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Feb. 27.—Receipts—Flour, 11,448 brls; wheat, 168,300 bu; corn, 46,306 bu; oats, 24,248 bu; corn-meal, 293 pkgs; rye, 6,820 bu; barley, 15,400 bu; malt, 1,260 bu; pork, 1,071 pkgs; beef, 747 pkgs; cut meats, 4,671 pkgs; lard, 2,705 pkgs; whisky, 1,035 brls.

Exports—For past forty-eight hours—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn, imported into the United Kingdom for the weeks named:

	Week ending Feb. 23, 1878.	*Week ending Feb. 24, 1877.*
Flour, brls	125,000@130,000	55,000@ 60,000
Wheat, qrs	300,000@305,000	125,000@130,000
Corn, qrs	205,000@210,000	50,000@ 55,000

ENGLISH PURCHASES OF FLOATING GRAIN.

Dornbusch gives the following information: Ghirka wheat, for shipment or on passage, is sold per 492 lbs, sea damaged for sellers' account, on what are known as London terms, viz.: payment cash in London within seven days after notice has been given that documents are ready, less discount for unexpired portion of three months from date of bill of lading at 5 per cent per annum, or bank rate of the day on which the appropriation is received, if over this, in exchange for bills of lading and policies of insurance (free of war risk) effected with approved underwriters, but for whole solvency sellers are not responsible.

Ghirka wheat arrived is sold per 492 lbs, sea damaged for sellers' account, on what are know as London terms, viz.: payment in cash in London within seven days, less *two* months discount from date of contract, at the rate of (etc., as above). . . Or American policies payable in gold in England.

Californian and Chilian wheat on passage and for shipment are sold *tale quale* per 500 and 480 lbs respectively, bags weighed as wheat, shipping weights final. Payment according to arrangement.

Wheat and maize from Atlantic ports (of America) on passage and for shipment are sold *tale quale* per 480 lbs, full out-turn guaranteed, or within 1 per cent. Payment by buyers acceptance, 60 days, with documents attached, buyers having option to retire at bank rate of the day when retired.

Arrived cargoes are sold on London terms.

Danubian maize for shipment or on passage, or arrived, are sold *tale quale* per 480 lbs,—Galatz *tale quale* per 492 lbs. Payment same as for Ghirka wheat.

SUMMER PORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The rule of the Board of Trade making summer packed pork a regular delivery upon any and upon all contracts has never yet practically gone into effect, for the reason that the *rule* itself did not take effect until after the commencement of winter packing last fall. It is now proposed to repeal this rule,—repeal it before it has even been tried. In your opinion, wouldn't this be a good joke? Worse than that, would not the repeal of it at this time be one broad farce? What will people say of us in the event of our doing such a thing? What will the outside world say if it becomes generally known that the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago makes rules to-day and repeals them to-morrow (repeals them, mark you, before they have even gone into practical operation) simply to favor the private interests of certain individuals. Would not the world say that a Board of Trade which will legislate after this manner must be composed either of fools, knaves, or children? MEMBER.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Feb. 27: Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 3 cases dry-goods; Fowler Brothers, 433 sacks salt; H. H. Hayden, 600 bags salt; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 526 sacks salt; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 100 boxes tin-plate. Collections, $4,260.64.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active in pork, and quiet otherwise. The market was rather tame at the outset, in sympathy with the report that hogs were lower, while Liverpool was easy on product. But holders were not generally willing to sell at a decline, as some prominent operators are believed to have formed the opinion that prices have receded about as low as is warranted by the price of corn, and the prospect for a summer run of hogs. A good deal of the trading yesterday was in changes from one month to another.

MESS PORK—Was moderately active, and declined 5c per brl early, but closed 7½c higher than Tuesday evening, under a fair demand in the last half of the session. Sales were reported 100 brls spot at $10.15; 1,000 brls do at $10.25; 16,750 brls seller March at $10.12½@10.27½; 8,750 brls seller April at $10.32½@10.42½; and 15,000 brls seller May at $10.47½@10.57½. Total, 41,600 brls. The market closed firm at $10.25@10.30 for spot; $10.25@10.27½ seller February; $10.27½ seller March; $10.42½@10.45 seller April; $10.57½@10.60 seller May.

Prime mess was quoted at $9.00@10.00; and extra prime at $7.75@8.00.

LARD—Was in fair demand and a shade firmer, being very steady, with a better inquiry for shipment. Sales were reported of 650 tcs spot at $7.22½@7.27½; 3,500 tcs seller March at $7.22½@7.27½; 3,600 tcs seller April at $7.35@7.37½; 2,000 tcs seller May at $7.45@7.47½; and 250 tcs seller June at $7.57½. Total, 9,900 tcs. The market closed firm at $7.25@7.27½ spot or seller February; $7.27½ seller March; $7.37½ seller April; and $7.47½@7.50 seller May.

MEATS—Were quiet, with little change in prices. There was a moderate inquiry for export, but mostly at lower figures than holders were willing to accept, as Liverpool reported a decline of 6d per 112 lbs in long and short clears. Sales were reported of 140 boxes shoulders, partly at $3.55; 500,000 lbs short ribs at $5.20 seller March, and $5.40@5.45 seller May; 40 boxes do at $5.30 spot; 250 boxes long and short clears at 5¾c seller last half March; 2,000 pcs green hams (20 lbs) at 5c; and 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 6¾c. The following table shows the closing prices per 100 lbs on the principal cuts of meats:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. and sh. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$3.42½	$5.17½	$5.17½	$5.32½
Boxed	3.55	5.30	5.30	5.45
March, boxed	3.55	5.30	5.30	5.45
April, boxed	3.67½	5.42½	5.42½	5.57
May, boxed	3.80	5.55	5.55	5.70

Long clears quoted at $5.00 loose, and $5.15 boxed; Cumberlands, 5¼@6c boxed; long cut hams, 7½@8c boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 6½@8½c for 16 and 15 lb averages; green hams, 5@6c for same averages; green shoulders, 3¼c.

Bacon quoted at 5¼c@5½c for shoulders, 6@6¼c for short ribs, 6¼@6½c for short clears, 8@8½c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet and 4¼@6c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.00@10.00 for mess; $10.00@11.00 for extra mess; and $15.00@17.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7¼@7½c for city, and 7@7¼c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet, sales being limited to 400 brls spring extras to the local trade, on private terms. There was some inquiry for superfines for shipment, but an insuperable difficulty existed in the shape of a difference of about 15c per brl between the views of buyers and sellers. There was no appreciable change in quotations. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, $6.50@7.00; good to prime brands of winters, $5.50@6.00; choice to fine spring, $5.50@6.00; fair to good spring, $4.50@5.00; low spring, $3.00@3.50; fair to good Minnesota springs, $5.00@5.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $6.00@6.50; patent springs, $6.50@8.00; low grade, $2.50@3.50; rye, $3.00@3.25; buckwheat, $3.00@3.50.

BRAN—Was active, and rather irregular. Sales were reported of 110 tons at $13.00@13.50 per ton on track, and $13.25@13.50 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 30 tons at $13.25@14.00 per ton free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at about $12.75 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was quiet during the first half of the session, and opened a shade easier, but was more active afterwards and firmer, advancing ⅝c, and closing ⅜c above the latest prices of Tuesday. Liverpool was quoted quiet, and London slow. New York following with inactivity at about ½c decline. But consols were reported lower, and our receipts continued small, with fair shipments, while rumors of renewed difficulties in regard to peace negotiations in the Old World made operators uneasy, and induced a rather better demand by the short interest on futures. There was a fair inquiry for current receipts by shippers, but they were not willing to pay Tuesday's premium, and at one time only bid April prices for gilt-edged receipts of No. 2; the closing was, however, about ⅛c above regular. There was not much apparent desire to invest in futures, owing to fears of a serious break if the Turkish question should be amicably settled. Seller April opened at $1.08⅜@1.08⅝, sold at $1.08¼, advanced to $1.09⅛, and receded to $1.08⅞ at the close. Seller March sold at $1.07⅞@1.08⅜, closing at $1.08⅛. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, ranged about ⅛c below March, closing at $1.08⅛, and gilt-edged receipts of do closed at $1.09. No. 1 do closed at $1.10, and No. 3 at $1.04 outside of the Central. Nothing doing in May. Spot sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.10; 34,400 bu No. 2 do at $1.08@1.09¼; 4,000 bu No. 3 do at $1.03@1.04; 400 bu rejected at 91c; 2,400 bu by sample at 93@98c on track; and 1,800 bu do at 98c@$1.10 free on board cars. Total, 43,800 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Was quiet and firmer. Sales were 800 bu No. 2 Minnesota at $1.10; 800 bu by sample at $1.10@1.11 on track; and 3,000 bu do at $1.14@1.17 free on board cars. Total, 4,600 bu.

CORN—Was more active and firmer, except at the outset. The market for May delivery advanced ½c, and closed ⅜c higher than Thursday evening; while other futures were less firm and sample lots were a shade easier, though in fair demand, with a smaller volume of receipts. Liverpool was quiet, and New York dull at ⅛c decline, which facts restricted the views of shippers, but sympathy with wheat on the war question caused a better demand for futures, chiefly from the short interest, which was the reason why May was more active, while little was doing in nearer deliveries, but it is probable that a few long purchases were made for April. Seller May opened at 42⅝c, sold at 42½c, advanced to 43⅛c, and closed at 43c. Seller April sold at 42¼@42⅝c, and seller March at 42@42⅛c. Seller the month was quoted at 42@42½c, closing at 42¼@42⅜c, with holders asking 42½c for gilt-edged receipts. Spot sales were reported of 26,800 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 42@42⅛c; 1,200 bu cars at 35@38c on track; 2,000 bu do delivered; 12,400 bu shelled by sample at 34½@41½c on track; and 84,000 bu do at 36@41½c free on board cars. Total, 126,400 bu. For rejected in store 35½c was bid.

OATS—Were quiet but firm under small offerings. There were orders on the floor for futures, but they were sparingly offered and held above buyers' limits, and no sales were reported except in May. The receipts, which were fair, were nearly all offered by sample, and met with a fair demand at easier prices. Nearly all the oats arriving are sold on track, and the stock in store is so small that nobody wants to trade much in futures. Operators say they never knew the speculative department to be so dull as it has been the past two months. March was nominal at 24⅛@24¼c, and April at 24⅜@24⅝c. May sold at 27⅛c. Seller the month or regular was quoted at 24⅛@24⅜c. Gilt-edged receipts were quoted at 24⅝@25c. Samples sold to the local trade and shippers at 25@29c. Cash sales were reported of 11,400 bu by sample at 25@29c on track, and 16,200 bu do at 26@32c free on board. Total, 27,600 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and steady at 55c for No. 2, 54½c for March, and 55c for April. There was some inquiry, but few sellers appeared in the market. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 55c; 600 bu by sample at 56¼@57c on track. Total, 1,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was a little more active, opening weak, and rallying subsequently under a better demand, with light offerings. March opened at 44c, and closed nominally at 44½c. April sold late at 45c. Changes were made from March to the next month at ½c difference. Car lots were in fair request, the low grades for shipment. Extra 3 sold at 38c. No. 3 and feed at 36½c. No. 2 fresh, in Fulton, sold at 46c, and regular at 44c. Samples were in moderate request. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 44½@46c; 400 bu extra No. 3 at 38c; 3,200 bu No. 3 and feed at 36½c; 5,600 bu by sample at 38@70c on track; and 4,000 bu do at 37½@63c free on board. Total, 14,800 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales 220,000 bu at $1.08⅝@1.08⅞ for March, and $1.08⅞@1.09 for April.

Corn—70,000 bu at 42⅝c for April, and 43⅛@43¼ for May.

Mess pork—1,000 brls seller April at $10.42½.

Lard—250 tcs at $7.47½ for May.

LATER.

Mess pork steady, with sales of 4,850 brls at $10.25 cash, $10.25@10.27½ for March, $10.40@10.42½ for April, and $10.57½ for May.

Lard was a shade easier. Sales 3,250 tcs at $7.25 March, $7.35 April, and $7.47½ for May.

Short ribs were steady, with sales of 40,000 lbs at $5.15, and 80 bxs at $5.30.

Wheat was steady at $1.08⅛@1.08⅜ for March. April sold at $1.08⅝@1.08⅞, and closed at the inside.

Corn was quiet at 42⅜@42½c for March, 42⅝@42⅞c for April, and 43@43⅛c for May.

Barley was firmer, selling at 46c for April.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was quiet at $10.25@10.27½ for March, $10.40@10.42½ for April, and $10.55@10.60 for May.

Lard was steady at $7.35@7.37½ for April, $7.45@7.47½ for May, and $7.25 for March.

Short ribs were steady, with sales of 100,000 lbs at $5.22½ seller March.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $1.98@2.08.

BROOM-CORN—Continues quiet and steady: Choice green hurl, 6@6½c; red-tipped medium do, 5@5½c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5½@6c; red-tipped do, 4⅞@5½c; green covers and inside, 4½@5c; stalk braid, 5@6c; red and inferior brush, 4½@4½c; crooked, 3½@4½c.

BUTTER—There were no new developments in the butter market. Trade was fair at fully previous quotations, though there seemed to be an undercurrent of weakness, which, with increased receipts, would very likely develop into a decline. We repeat our list, as follows: Choice to fancy creamery, 32@37c; good to choice grades, 24@30c; medium, 15@20c; inferior to common, 8@12c; roll, 12@18c.

BAGGING—Remains quiet, with no quotable fluctuation in values. There was a fairly firm market at the annexed prices: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23½c; Lewiston, 21½c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—Prices ranged the same as on the preceding days of the week, and were firm for the better qualities. We again quote: Full cream, 13@13½c; part skim, 11½@12½c; full skim, 10@10½c; low grades, 5@8c.

COAL—Only a light demand existed, and prices were weak and unsettled. We make no change in our list: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.50; do nut and range, and small egg, $6.75; Piedmont, $7.50; Blossburg, $6.00@6.50; Erie, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.50@4.75; Illinois, $3.50@4.00; Gartsherrie, $4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

COOPERAGE—Lard tierces sold at $1.25, and pork barrels at 90c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The trade in small parcels is fair, and no important changes in prices have been made within the week. Some articles are unsettled and likely to decline, but red precipit only is quoted lower to-day. Quotations: Acid, citric, 75@80c; acid, tartaric, lb, 55@56c; ammonia, carb, 20@22c; aqua ammonia, doz, $1.00@1.25; borax, refined, lb, 11@13c; blue vitriol, lb, 10@12c; cream tartar, pure, lb, 33@35c; cochineal, Honduras, lb, 90@95c; chloroform, lb, 90c@$1.00; glycerine, bulk, lb, 19@25c; gum arabic, picked, 50@60c; gum arabic, sorts, 25@35c; gum camphor, lb, 33@35c; gum opium, lb, $5.00; gum shellac, lb, 30@45c; iodine, lb, $5.00; morphia, sulph., oz, $4.10; oil, castor, $1.00@1.10 per gal.; do, lemon, $2.60@2.75; potassa, chlor., lb, 25@28c; potassium, iod., lb, $3.35@3.50; quinine, sulph., oz, $3.00; red precipit, lb, 80@90c; root ipecac, powd., lb, $1.65@1.75; root, rhei., E. L., powd., lb, $1.25@1.50; salts, Epsom, lb, 2¼@5c; silver cryst., oz, 95c@$1.00; soap, Castile, gen., lb, 10@14c; sulphur, lb, 4¼@6c; sassafras bark, 10@12c; canary seed, 4@5½c per lb; hemp do, 3½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Were in moderate demand at $4.25@4.35, closing at $4.30. The offerings were small. Sales included six cars at the above range.

EGGS—Were steady at 11@11½c. The receipts are liberal and a decline is probable.

FISH—Were steady. At the decline recently noted, the demand is improving, and among jobbers there is a better feeling. We again quote as follows: No. 1 whitefish, per ½-brl, $4.25@4.40; family whitefish, $2.50@2.60; trout, $3.20@3.40; mackerel, extra, per ½-brl, $13.00@14.00; No. 1 shore, $9.50@10.00; select mess, per ½-brl, $8.00; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 shore, ½-brl, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 bay, $7.50@7.75; large family do, new, ½-brl, $6.00; No. 1 shore, kits, $1.60@1.90; No. 1 bay, kits, $1.50@1.60; do, medium, $1.30@1.40; large family kits, $1.10@1.15; George's codfish, extra, $5.25@5.50; bank do, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.00; do, round, brls, $6.00; do, ½-brls, $3.50; smoked halibut, 7@8c; scaled herring, per box, 28c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was little that is new to note in connection with the market for domestic and foreign dried fruits. Trade continues fair, and the tenor of prices is comparatively steady. Currants vary greatly in quality, and prices show an unusually wide range, viz., 5@7c. We quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 5¼@6c; figs, new layers, 9@14c; Turkish prunes, old, 8¼@8¾c; do new, 9¼@11c; French do, 12@14c; raisins, layers, $1.80@1.85; loose, Muscatel, $1.95@2.05; Valencia, 7¼@7½c; Zante currants, 5½@7c; citron, 17@18c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 15@16c; Michigan do, 7½@7¾c; do old, 6½@6¾c; Southern, new, 4⅝@5½c; Southern sliced, 7@7½c; peaches, unpared, halves, 8@8½c; pared, 12@14c; blackberries, new, 9½@10½c; raspberries, 32@34c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

NUTS—Filberts, 11½@12½c; almonds, Tarragona, 20@21c; Naples walnuts, 10@11c; Naples walnuts, 12@13c; Brazils, 5½@6c; pecans, Texas, 7@8c; River pecans, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 5@5½c; Tennessee do, 4⅞@5c; Virginia do, 6@6½c.

FURS—Dealers are buying the offerings at the quoted prices. The receipts are small, and probably there are not many furs to come forward, as prices have been so low that trapping has been unprofitable this season. Quotations:

	Western.	N. W. and Northern.
Mink, No. 1	$ 40@ 50	$ 60@1.00
Mink, Nos. 2 to 4	5@ 20	5@ 35
Raccoon, No. 1	30@ 50	40@ 65
Muskrat, fall	5@ 6	10
Muskrat, winter	7@ 9	08
Muskrat, kitten	2	03
Skunk, black	40@ 60	40@ 60
Skunk, striped	5@ 40	5@ 40
Otter, Nos. 1 to 3	50@3.50	50@5.00
Fisher, Nos. 1 to 3	1.00@7.00	1.50@8.00
Wolf, mountain, Nos. 1 to 3	40@2.00	50@2.25
Wolf, prairie, Nos. 1 to 3	20@ 50	25@ 60
Beaver, per lb	60@1.10	75@1.50
Marten	1.00	1.50
Bear, black	5.00	8.00
Bear, cub	2.00	4.00
Fox, cross	2.00@3.00	3.00@4.00
Fox, red	1.00@1.25	1.25
Fox, grey	50@ 75	75
Lynx	1.50	1.50
Wolverine	3.00	4.00
Badger	10@ 75	80
Opossum	05	05

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges were in fair request and steady. Other fruits were in light local request at quotations: Apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl; fancy, $4.50@5.50; cranberries, cultivated, per brl, $7.50@9.50; wild and cultivated do, $5.00@5.50; do boxes, $2.25@2.50; lemons, $4.50@5.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $7.50@8.50; do extras, $9.00@11.00 per case; box oranges, $3.50@4.00.

GROCERIES—Rio coffees continue weak, and we drop our quotations ⅛c. Good to fancy grades are now quoted at 19@20½c, which are the lowest prices known since 1862. There was a firm sugar market. Sirups, molasses, spices, soaps, etc., comparatively were steady. We revise our list as follows:

RICE—Carolina, 7@8c; Louisiana, 6¼@7¼c.

COFFEE—O. G. Java, 25½@26½c; Java No. 2, 22@23c; choice to fancy Rio, 20¼@20½c; good to prime, 19@20c; common to fair, 17½@18½c; roasting, 16@16¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 10¼@11c; crushed, 10½@10¾c; granulated, 10c; powdered, 10¼@10½c; A standard, 9½@9¾c; do No. 2, 9¼@9½c; extra C, 9@9¼c; C No. 1, 8¾@9c; C No. 2, 8½@8⅝c; yellow, 7½@8c; New Orleans, common, 6½@6¾c; good, 7@7½c; prime to choice, 7⅛@7⅞c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 45@48c; California silver drips, 53@58c; good sugar-house drips, 38@40c; extra do, 43@48c. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 48@50c; do, prime, 44@48c; good, 35@38c; common, 28@30c; common molasses, 33@38c; black strap, 31@33c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@18½c; cloves, 42@45c; cassia, 24@25c, pepper, 15½@16½c; nutmegs, No. 1, 95c@$1.05; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAP—True Blue, 5¼c; German mottled, 5¼@6¼c; Blue Lily, 5¾c; White Lily, 5¼@5¾c; White Rose, 5½@5¾c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5¼@5¾c.

HAY—Was quiet and firm. The offerings were small, and all the orders could not be attended to. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $9.00@9.50; do, wire-bound, $9.50@10.00; No. 2 do, $8.00@8.50; mixed, $7.00@7.50; upland prairie, $8.00; No. 1 prairie, $7.00@7.25; slough, $5.00@5.50.

HIDES—Were steady under a moderate demand, with only fair offerings. City butchers' cows, 5¼c; steers, 6¼c; green cured, light, 7¼c; heavy, 6¾c; damaged, 5¾c; green, hides, 5¼c; part cured, 5¾@6¼c; green salted kip, 7¼c; green calf, 12c; flint, prime dry kip, calf, and dry hides, 14@15c; dry salted hides, 12c; deacon skins, 45c; sheep pelts, wool estimated, 30@33c.

HOPS—Are quiet at 4@7c. The domestic demand is very light. The exports from New York last week were 2,000 bales. Wells gives the stock in the hands of New York dealers at 15,000 bales. This is considered small, and shows that brewers as well as exporters have been buying.

LEATHER—Business is fair, at fully-sustained prices. Dealers and manufacturers are ordering with considerable freedom, and the market is in a healthy condition. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$ 90@1.15	Line	$ 34@ 36
Calf, No. 2	70@ 90	Buffalo slaughter sole	28@ 34
Veals, No. 1	75@ 85	Chicago sole	25@ 31
Veals, No. 2	50@ 75	"B. A." sole	25@ 30
Kip	45@ 70	"B. A. G. D." sole	22@ 25
Upper, No. 1	22@ 24		
Upper, No. 2	18@ 22		
Harness	30@ 34	Insole	22@ 23

OAK.

Calf	90@1.25	Harness	32@ 37
Kip	60@ 85	Sole	32@ 36
Upper	21@ 23		

FRENCH.

Calf	1.25@2.00	Kip	90@1.25

LUMBER—Trade continues fair. The given prices are usually adhered to. The reports from the pine districts to the effect that the stock of logs will not be a full one appears to have little influence in the market. Quotations:

First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	$ 34.00
Third clear, 1 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, 1½ to 2 inch	29.00
First and second clear dressed siding	16.50
First common dressed siding	14.50@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	23.00@24.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00@23.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	17.00
Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards	34.00
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards	28.00
Box boards, C	18.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25.00@30.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@28.00
C stock boards, 10 to 16 inch	15.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	14.00@15.00
Fencing, 14 and 16 ft	12.00
Fencing, 12, 18, and 20 ft	12.50
Fencing, No. 2	11.00
Common boards, 10, 12, and 20 ft	13.00
Common boards, 14, 16, and 18 ft	12.50
Cull boards	11.00
Dimension stuff	11.00@11.50
Dimension stuff, 20 to 30 ft	13.00@17.00
Small timber, 6x8 to 8x8	11.50@16.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@10.00
Pickets, select, dressed and headed	18.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, "A" standard	2.55@ 2.60
Shingles, "A" choice to extra	2.65@ 2.80
Shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 1.50
Shingles, shaved	1.50@ 2.00

OILS—Trade was reported quiet. There was a light local and country demand, at the following quotations: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 12½c; do Illinois, legal test, 150 deg., 18½c; head-light, 175 deg. test, 22½c; Michigan legal test, 27½c; Elaine, 24c; extra winter lard oil, 71c; No. 1, 61c; No. 2, 58c; linseed, raw, 62c; boiled, 67c; whale, winter-bleached, 70c; sperm, $1.75; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.00; do extra, 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 55c; Straits, 58c; winter miners' oil, 60c; turpentine, 35c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 15c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 14c; gasoline, 87 deg., 20@22c; West Virginia oil, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 25c.

POTATOES—Were in moderate local request at the current prices—40@50c per bu. The receipts are small, but the stock in store is equal to present requirements. Fine varieties were wanted South for seed.

POULTRY—The offerings were light, but the market was rather weak, as the stock was getting soft, and the retail buyers were not numerous. Wild ducks were lower. Chickens, dressed, 8@9c per lb; do, live, $2.50@3.00 per doz.; ducks, dressed, 8@10c; turkeys, dressed, 8@10c; geese, dressed, 8@10c; mallard ducks, $1.75.

SEEDS—Were in fair demand, and clover was a shade firmer. Timothy was steady, choice seed being scarce and firm. The demand was not from any particular section, but from all sides. The bad roads are keeping seed back, but there is plenty of timothy and considerable clover here and at country stations. Clover sold at $4.15@4.30, and mammoth at $4.45. Prime was $4.25@4.30. Timothy sold at $1.15@1.25. Flax brought $1.15@1.30, and red-top 45@50c.

SALT—Was in fair request and steady: Saginaw fine salt, 95c; New York fine salt, $1.05; ordinary coarse, $1.20; dairy, with bags, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $3.25.

WHISKY—Was quiet and unchanged. Sale was reported of 50 brls raw at $1.04 per gallon.

WOOL—Was quiet and unchanged. Western manufacturers are ordering small lots, and the stock is slowly decreasing. The *Shipping List* says: "The business of the week has been a fair average, but prices are not sustained, and may be considered a shade easier all round, particularly for fine wools. Manufacturers appear to be as indifferent as ever about future supplies, while there is evidently more pressure to sell on the part of holders." Quotations: Medium unwashed wools, 23@27c; fine do, 22@26c; coarse do, 22@25c; fine fleece, washed, 37@40c; medium do, 38@40c; coarse do, 35@37c; tub wools, choice, 42@43c; fair to good, 36@41c. Colorado Wool—Fine improved, 27@29c; medium do, 25@29c; coarse do, 22@24c; coarse common, 18@21c; black, 18@24c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,115	16,546	1,407
Tuesday	4,913	22,544	1,531
Wednesday	5,650	24,300	1,800
Total	13,658	63,390	4,738
Same time last week	12,298	90,237	4,821
Week before last	15,264	80,277	4,169
Shipments—			
Monday	1,291	3,086	1,056
Tuesday	1,457	3,851	1,021
Total	2,748	6,937	2,077

CATTLE—The market was in no respect more favorable to sellers than on the previous day; indeed, the general situation was even more unsatisfactory to the selling interest. The warmer weather, the large receipts, and the tone of advices from the East, all militated against an active movement or any improvement in prices. Holders were not in a position to dictate prices, and there was evinced on all sides a disposition to meet any reasonable demands than buyers might make, but trade, notwithstanding, was excessively dull and barely a fourth of the supply crossed the scales. Sales were effected all the way from $2.00@2.25 for inferior to $5.00@5.15 for extra—the larger part at prices ranging from $4.00 downward to $3.00. Fair to good well-fatted droves averaging from 1,100 to 1,300 were a drug at $3.40@4.00, and good to choice droves averaging from 1,300 to 1,500 at $4.00@4.50. At the close the yards were well filled with unsold cattle, and the outlook for the remaining days of the week gives little encouragement to holders. The highest sale of the day was 15 head, averaging 1,548 lbs, at $5.15—sold by Harpole & Lott.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$4.75@5.20
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	4.25@4.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,350 lbs	3.75@4.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.50@3.65
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.35@3.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	2.60@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.25
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	3.00@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
15	1,548	$5.15	18	1,207	$3.75
15	1,440	5.10	15	1,261	3.70
15	1,637	5.00	15	1,098	3.70
15	1,484	4.80	33	1,132	3.75
15	1,663	4.65	15	1,125	3.70
44	1,296	4.60	15	1,142	3.70
15	1,441	4.50	15	1,227	3.70
15	1,385	4.50	31	1,168	3.62½
16	1,394	4.30	19	1,153	3.60
32	1,271	4.30	14	1,163	3.50
18	1,207	4.30	108	1,165	3.53
47	1,313	4.25	15	1,185	3.50
13	1,345	4.25	13	1,180	3.65
92	1,378	4.25	17	986	3.45
21	1,345	4.25	17	1,099	3.40
18	1,334	4.20	18	1,098	3.50
16	1,274	4.12½	11	940	3.45
30	1,279	4.05	17	773	3.50
31	1,306	4.00	27	779	3.30
32	1,274	4.10	20	873	3.30
15	1,258	4.05	15	1,208	3.12½
17	1,330	3.90	11	993	3.00
17	1,310	3.90	11	1,270	3.00
101	1,269	3.85	12	1,024	2.85
18	1,090	3.80	13	1,024	2.75
34	1,182	3.75			

HOGS—The receipts were again very moderate (only about 24,000 head), but the weather was too warm for packing operations, and, with only a restricted demand from either the local or Eastern trade, the market was depressed. Business opened very dull at 5c decline from Tuesday and remained in that condition throughout. A few fancy heavy were taken on Philadelphia account at $3.95@4.00, and a few selected lots of bacon hogs fetched $3.95, but the ruling prices were $3.80@3.90 for bacon grades, and $3.70@3.85 for common to prime packing hogs. The market closed weak at $3.65@3.95.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
42	444	$4.00	27	257	$3.85	31	174	$3.80
38	485	3.95	83	297	3.85	89	202	3.80
75	253	3.95	36	368	3.85	66	184	3.80
91	185	3.90	30	238	3.85	51	166	3.80
79	186	3.90	54	304	3.85	65	235	3.80
70	184	3.90	85	193	3.85	85	289	3.75
41	401	3.90	49	182	3.85	31	315	3.75
46	188	3.90	34	241	3.85	29	273	3.75
51	227	3.90	85	211	3.80	26	318	3.75
41	374	3.90	67	239	3.80	26	318	3.75
42	397	3.90	52	352	3.80	30	288	3.70
42	354	3.90	35	278	3.80	60	270	3.70
44	198	3.90	49	240	3.80	20	143	3.70
39	208	3.90	54	193	3.80	40	267	3.70
40	193	3.85	63	234	3.80	28	321	3.70
29	204	3.85	59	249	3.80	30	288	3.70
40	196	3.85	169	230	3.80	30	288	3.70
67	189	3.85	157	190	3.80	38	301	3.70
30	203	3.85	50	304	3.80	45	306	3.65
80	443	3.85	21	200	3.80	25	269	3.65
47	407	3.85	31	289	3.80	25	300	3.65
70	177	3.85	25	289	3.80	22	266	3.65
40	171	3.85	63	223	3.80	83	148	3.60
66	197	3.85	44	174	3.80	73	145	3.60
106	343	3.85	24	242	3.80	32	128	3.45
59	213	3.85	57	256	3.80	83	319	3.75
63	184	3.85	34	218	3.80	21	100	3.75
50	195	3.85	54	290	3.80	73	151	3.75
43	198	3.85	50	286	3.80	65	166	3.75

SHEEP—Were in good demand, in fair supply, and unchanged in values. Good to choice grades were wanted at $4.00@4.75, and poor to medium grades sold at $3.00@3.75. Shippers and the home trade were both in the market, and all the offerings were readily disposed of. The following were noted:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
192	80	$3.80	64	103	$4.75	34	70	$3.00
90	95	4.25	83	97	4.37½	70	102	4.25
66	82	3.63	88	88	4.00	71	98	4.50
86	94	4.12½						

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,060, against 3,400 same time last week; market easier; about $1 per head lower; rough oxen as low as 7¼c, to dress 54 lbs; ordinary to prime steers, 8¼c, to dress 55 lbs, to 10¼c to dress 57 lbs; a few extra and fancy cattle at 10¾@11c, to dress 57 lbs. Exporters took 500 good to strictly prime at 9¼@10¼c, to dress 56@57 lbs. The steamer took out yesterday 1,880 quarters of beef and 750 carcasses of mutton; exports for the week include 365 tons to Liverpool, 1,680 quarters to Glasgow, 170 live to London, 90 live to Bermudas, and 460 quarters to Havre.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,100, making 5,350 for two days, against 7,030 same time last week; market firm at full prices; ordinary to good sheep, 5¾@6¼c; extra, 6¾@6⅞c; good lambs, 6⅞c.

SWINE—Receipts, 6,300, making 10,300 for two days, against 10,000 same time last week; market quiet at $4.25@4.45 per 100 lbs for live; 3 car loads, $4.25@4.50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 663; total for the week, 6,596; market dull and declining; a few sales of medium to choice steers, 1,100 to 1,450 lbs, at $4.05@4.65; extra, 1,550 lbs, $5.15; stockers, $2.50@3.25; light butchers' steers, $3.75@4.10; unsold stock from yesterday shipped East.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,500; total for the week, 13,900; market without decided change; sales 12 cars.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,070; total for the week, 14,360; market dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; a few sales Yorkers, fair to selected, at $4.10@4.25; heavy, good to choice, $4.15@4.25; common to fair, $3.50@4.05; 5 cars unsold.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Feb. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 204 head of through and 308 of yard stock; total for two days, 1,204 head through and 1,054 yard; selling ¼@½c off.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,250 head; total for two days, 4,345; Yorkers, $4.10@4.20; Philadelphias, $4.40@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 2,700 head; total for two days, 7,500; selling at $3.80@5.25.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—CATTLE—Generally steady; shippers asking concessions; butchers' grades slow; prime to choice steers, $4.50@5.00; butchers', $3.25@3.87½; stockers, $2.50@3.50; receipts, 3,000.

HOGS—Fairly active; 5@10c lower, chiefly on packing grades; light, $3.50@3.70; packing, $3.70@3.85; butchers' to fancy, $3.85@4.00; receipts, 5,200.

SHEEP—Fair shipping demand; butchers' slow; common to choice, $2.75@4.37½; extra heavy shippers, $4.50@7.00: receipts, 400.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—HOGS—Easier; quiet; common, $3.35@3.70; light, $3.75@3.90 packing, $3.80@3.95; butchers', $4.00@4.10; receipts, 2,333; shipments, 1,350.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 63s; Western, 54s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 31s; short ribs, 30s 6d; long clear, 28s 6d; short clear, 29s; shoulders, 23s; hams, 42s. Lard, 38s 6d. Prime mess beef, 83s; India mess beef, 95s; extra India mess, 117s. Cheese, 69s. Tallow, 40s 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet; California Club, 12s 3d@12s 7d; California white, 11s 11d@12s 2d; spring, 10s 4d@10s 11d. Corn quiet. MARK LANE—Wheat slow. Cargoes off coast—Wheat inactive. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 25s@25s 6d. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent, 3,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 27s; No. 2, 25s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 10s 10d; spring, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 9s 10d; white, No. 1, 12s 2d; No. 2, 11s 10d; club, No. 1, 12s 8d; No. 2, 12s. Corn—New, No. 1, 26s 9d; No. 2, 23s 6d; old, No. 1, 28s 3d; No. 2, 28s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 54s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—COTTON—Market dull; 6 1-16@6 5-16d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,000.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 11s 10d@12s 2d; do club, 12s@12s 8d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 9s 10d@10s 10d; do winter, 10s 10d@11s 6d. Flour—Western canal, 25s@27s. Corn—Western mixed, 28s@28s 3d; new do, 26s 6d@26s 9d. Oats—American, 3s. Barley—American, 3s 11d.

PEAS—Canadian, 36s 6d.

CLOVER SEED—American, 45@50s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 54s. Prime mess beef, 85s. Lard—American, 38s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 28s 6d; short do, 29s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 69s.

TALLOW—40s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7s 3d; refined, 10s 9d.

LINSEED OIL—27s.

RESIN—Common, 5s 3d; pale, 12s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—26s.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—25s@25s 3d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 27.—PETROLEUM—27s 6d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat in better demand, especially toward the close, chiefly for shipment; rather more firmness in winter wheat; a trifle stronger range of values; 4,900 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring, hard, at $1.29@1.30 asked, and $1.29 bid, and further sales rumored, but wholly without confirmation; 5,000 bu No. 1 Northwestern spring at $1.28@1.28½; 30,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring in store at $1.26; 8,000 bu do afloat at $1.26½; 8,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.24. Corn in more demand for early delivery, in good part for export, and quoted somewhat stronger; mixed Western ungraded, 49@56c; Western white at 55½c. Rye in good demand; sales 29,000 bu No. 2 Western at 72c. A light movement reported in oats, which, however, varied little as to values; mixed Western, 6,300 bu at 34@37c; old do, 4,000 bu at 33¾c; white Western, 3,500 bu at 35@38c; No. 2 Chicago afloat quoted at 35½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork in less request for early delivery at irregular rates; sales of 240 brls within a range of $11.10@11.25; other kinds dull, including extra prime, at $8.75@9.25; for forward delivery, Western mess inactive; February option nominal; March, $11.00@11.10; April, $11.10; May, $11.15, with no sales reported. Cut meats in fair request at about previous figures. Bacon steady but quiet. Western steam lard moderately active for early delivery; sales of 1,426 tcs at $7.55@7.60, closing at $7.57½; 25 tcs fancy at $7.70; for forward delivery less freely dealt in; February option nominal; March, $7.57½@7.60; April, $7.70 asked; May, $7.80, flat; June, $7.90; refined quiet for the Continent, quoted at $7.95@8.02½.

TALLOW—In fair demand at steady rates; sales 90,000 lbs at $7.50@7.62½.

SUGARS—Raw moderately sought at firm prices; fair refining Cuba Muscovado at 7¼c; good do at 7⅜c; prime do, 7¾c; fair to choice grocery grades do, 7¾@8¼c; fair to very choice grocery grades do at 7⅞@8¾c; refined in fair request, with cut loaf quoted at 10⅛c.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of only 54 brls, at $1.07½; subsequently quoted weak at $1.07.

FREIGHTS—General movement moderate; berth freight interest exhibited much less animation; but rates were fairly supported on grain and cotton; in the chartering line fair demand for grain; for Liverpool engagements include, by steam, 20,000 bu wheat at 8¼d per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; 10⅞@11c; futures steady; February, 10.82@10.84c; March, 10.83@10.84c; April, 10.87@10.88c; May, 10.96@11.00c; June, 11.12@11.13c; July, 11.19@11.20c; August, 11.25@11.26c; September, 11.09@11.11c; October, 10.93@10.95c; November, 10.83@10.85c; December, 10.84@10.86c.

FLOUR—Market dull; demand limited; receipts, 11,000 brls; No. 2, $2.75@4.00; superfine State and Western, $4.10@4.90; common to good extra, $5.00@5.15; white wheat extra, $6.05@6.75; fancy, $6.80@8.75; extra Ohio, $5.00@7.25; St. Louis, $5.10@8.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.75@8.50. Rye flour unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; Western, $2.50@2.90.

GRAIN—Wheat slightly in buyers' favor; receipts, 168,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.20@1.29; No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.26; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.28@1.28½; No. 2 red winter, $1.33@1.33½; No. 1 do, $1.36; No. 2 Northwestern, February, $1.25½@1.27. Rye firm; No. 2 Western, 72c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt do. Corn unchanged; demand moderate; receipts, 46,000 bu. Oats—Market dull; receipts, 24,000 bu; No. 2 white, 35@35½c; No. 1 do, 35½c; mixed Western, 34@37c; white do, 35@38½c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet but steady; fair to good refining, 7¼@7½c; prime, 7¾c; refined firm and unchanged. Molasses—New Orleans steady, with a fair demand. Rice steady, with a fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, 7¼c; refined, 12¼c.

TALLOW—Steady and unchanged.

STRAINED RESIN—Unchanged.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Quiet; 33c.

EGGS—Steady; 9@15c.

LEATHER—Steady; hemlock sole Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middle and heavy weights, 20@22c; California do, 20@21c; common do, 20@22c.

WOOL—Market dull; domestic fleece, 32@56c; pulled, 18@40c; unwashed, 10@27c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet; $11.10@11.25. Beef quiet. Dressed hogs steady; Western, 4¾c. Lard—Prime steam firmer; $7.55@7.60.

BUTTER—Heavy; Western, 7@22c.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.07@1.07½.

METALS—Steady and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull and easy; Pennsylvania red, $1.30@1.31; No. 2 Western winter red, $1.29½@1.30 spot, February, and March; $1.33 April. Corn—Western quiet and steady; Western mixed, spot, February, and March, 53⅜@54c; April, 54⅜@55c; May, 55@55½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; Western white, 31@33c; Pennsylvania, 34@35c. Rye—None offering; nominally at 60@62c.

HAY—In fair demand; prime Pennsylvania, $14.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Choice firm and wanted; choice Western roll, 20@22c; do packed, 21@23c.

COFFEE—Dull and unchanged; Rio cargoes, 14¾@17¾c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; refined, 12c.

WHISKY—Quiet and dull at $1.07.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,800 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 39,000 bu; oats, 1,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 108,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—FLOUR—In fair demand; superfine, $4.50; XX, $5.00; XXX, $5.25@6.00; high grades, $6.00@6.75.

GRAIN—Corn scarce; firm; 47@53c. Oats in fair demand; St. Louis, 37½c; choice Galena, 37½@39c.

CORN-MEAL—Scarce and firm; $2.70@2.75.

HAY—Market dull; prime, $15.00; choice, $17.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $11.25. Lard quiet but steady; refined, tierce, 7¼@7¾c; kegs, $8.00@8.25. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, loose, 3½c; packed, 4c; clear rib, 5¼@5¾c; clear, 5¾@5¾c. Bacon quiet but firm; shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6¼@6¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured dull; quoted at 8¼@9½c, as to size.

WHISKY—Quiet; rectified, $1.03; Western, $1.05@1.07.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 15@18c. Sugar in good demand at full prices; common to good common, 5¼@6c; fair to fully fair, 6¼@6½c; prime to choice, 7@8½c. Molasses dull and lower; common, 16@18c; fair, 20@22c. Rice—Market dull at 5¼@6¾c.

BRAN—Steady; 90@95c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; amber, $1.32@1.36; red, $1.30@1.32; white, $1.35@1.38. Corn—Market dull; yellow, 53½c; mixed, 52½@53c; March, 53c; April, 53½c. Oats—Market dull; white Western, 33@34½c; mixed do, 31@33c. Rye—Market dull; 65@67c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 35@38c; Western Reserve, 22@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; crude, 9¼@9½c; refined, 12c.

WHISKY—Quiet, but steady; Western, $1.08.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—COTTON—Fair demand, but at lower rates; 10⅛c.

FLOUR—Dull and drooping.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive; red, $1.15@1.18. Corn easier, but not quotably lower; 40c. Oats dull and unchanged; 29@31c. Rye dull; 58@62c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $10.50 bid; $10.63 asked. Lard stronger; in improved demand; steam, $7.20@$7.25; kettle, $7.50@8.00. Bulk meats—Market dull and prices a shade lower; shoulders, $3.50; short ribs, $5.37½ cash; $5.50 buyer March; $5.62½ bid buyer April; short clear, $5.62½. Bacon easier; $4.50@4.62½ for shoulders; $6.05@6.15 for sides; $6.30@6.40 for clear ribs.

WHISKY—Lower at $1.02.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Quiet but steady; 60@62c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.25; amber Michigan, spot, $1.27½; March, $1.28; April, $1.29; No. 1 red winter, spot, $1.26; March, $1.26½; April, $1.27½; rejected Wabash, $1.03; No. 2 spring, $1.13. Corn steady; high mixed, 44½c; No. 2, spot, 44c; May, 44½c. Oats quiet; white, 30½c; No. 2 do, 29c.

CLOVER SEED—Mammoth, $4.30; prime, $4.15.

HOGS—$4.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, none; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 27—4 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat very dull. Corn dull; rejected May, 44⅛c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; mammoth, $4.25; prime, $4.10.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 3 red, $1.18¼ cash; $1.19@1.19¾ March; $1.20¼@1.20⅜ April; spring firm; $1.08¾ bid for No. 2 cash. Corn firm; 43¼@44c cash; 42c March. Oats easier; 26¼c cash; 26c bid March. Rye quiet; 57c bid cash; 56½c March.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.04.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $10.75 cash; $10.55 bid March. Dry salt meats quiet; 3¾c, 5¾c, and 5¾c. Bacon quiet; $4.37½c, 6.20, and $6.37½. Lard nominally unchanged; $7.22½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—COTTON—Steady; 10¼c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firm; white, 42½c; mixed, 41c. Oats firm; white, 32½c; mixed, 31c. Rye steady at 63c.

HAY—Firm at $9.00@12.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and firm at $10.75@11.00. Lard steady; choice leaf, tierce, $8.00@8.25; do kegs, $8.75@9.00. Bulk meats steady and firmer; shoulders, $3.62½@3.75; clear rib, $5.50@5.62½; clear, $5.87½@6.00. Bacon steady and firm; shoulders, $4.25@4.37½; clear rib, $6.00@6.12½; clear, $6.37½@6.50. Hams—Sugar-cured, $8.00@9.50.

WHISKY—Good demand at full rates; $1.02.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—WOOL—Demand for all kinds quite moderate; prices remain generally unchanged, manufacturers purchasing continuously; indifferent about future supplies; recent movements show there is even a limit to combing and delaine fleeces; coarser grades have been about as depressed as any class of wool, and fine and medium grades only sought after; sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia fleeces, 42@44c, including all grades from medium to XXX; 40@41c for Michigan and Wisconsin; 34@35c for coarse fleeces; combing and delaine fleeces quiet at 45@52c for pulled wool; 30@48c for super and X.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn dull; mixed and yellow, 53½@58c. Oats dull and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; ½c lower; closed easier; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.14¼; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.12; No. 2 do, $1.09⅛; February, $1.09; March, $1.09; April, $1.09⅞; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.03. Corn scarce; No. 2 nominal at 44c. Oats strong; in fair demand; No. 2, 25c. Rye scarce and wanted; No. 1, 55c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $10.30. Prime steam lard, $3.70. Dressed hogs steady at $4.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, $1.17@1.21. Corn steady; 39c. Rye, 56c. Oats—Market dull at 25@28c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; shoulders, $3.60; clear rib, $5.25. Lard—Sales at 7¼c; hams nominal at 7½c.

HOGS—Firm; $3.80@3.95; receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 300.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of 1,600 bu white Michigan at $1.30; 400 bu No. 1 Milwaukee at $1.21; 3,000 bu No. 1 hard Milwaukee at about $1.30. Corn quiet but firm; sales 15 cars new on track at 45@49c, according to quality. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 27.—FLOUR—Quiet at $5.50@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; extra, $1.30@1.34; No. 1 white, $1.25@1.25½; amber, $1.23@1.23½.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 27.—GRAIN—No. 1 Milwaukee club wheat, $1.31; hard Duluth do, $1.32. Corn unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Feb. 27.—HIGHWINES—Quiet at $1.03.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—COTTON—Dull; sales 4,100 bales; ordinary, 7⅞c; good ordinary, 8⅝c; low middling, 9⅝c; middling, 10⅛c; good middling, 11⅛c; middling fair, 11⅝c; receipts net, 5,758; gross, 1,471; exports to Great Britain, 2,400; to the Continent, 2,700; stock, 378,287.

GALVESTON, Feb. 27.—COTTON—Dull and irregular; middling, 10⅛c; net receipts, 535 bales; sales, 600.

MOBILE, Feb. 27.—COTTON—Quiet and easier; middling, 10⅛c; net receipts, 947 bales; sales, 2,000; exports coastwise, 83.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; middling, 10⅝c; net receipts, 577 bales; sales, 1,000; exports to the Continent, 2,665.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 27.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10⅛c; net receipts, 2,308 bales; gross receipts, 2,342; sales, 700; exports to the Continent, 7,497.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27.—PETROLEUM—Market firmer; standard white, 110 test, 10⅛c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 27.—PETROLEUM—Crude steady, $1.91¼ at Parker's; refined, 12c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Business continues light with package houses, and the jobbing trade improves slowly; cotton goods quiet, but fairly steady; prints quiet and unsettled; American prints reduced to 5½c; men's wear woolens dull. The *Bulletin* says: A large line of silks was sold at auction to-day, and brought fair prices.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 27.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady; 30½c.

TILEING OUR ROADS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BERTHOLY HOME, NEAR DWIGHT, Ill., Feb. 26.—I can easily pardon "the smile of innocence" which passed over the face of your correspondent, "Rural Jr.," when he read my suggestions in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE upon "Tileing Our Roads." I know that it is "no use trying to get around facts"; and one is, that "water makes mud," and the other is, that tileing makes dry land. Every intelligent man accepts such as "*facts*"; and, when Mr. "Rural Jr." says that tile laid underground will have no effect in preventing muddy roads, he simply exhibits unacquaintance with the subject.

I have just received a letter from Southern Illinois, where the experiment has been tried with the following results: "The farmers say that they can even now haul double the loads over our tiled roads than they could over those that are not tiled"; and it adds that "the tile will much sooner dispose of all the water, and prevent deep mud." The same writer, referring to Mr. "Rural Jr.'s" statement in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that the "poaching of the surface" is another objection to tileing roads, says: "The statement is not true as applied to this section, for no amount of tramping and stirring will make our soil impervious to water."

Without gravel or stone, except in a few localities in Illinois, and without the means of procuring them, I have not seen, or do not know of, any other plan than tileing our roads, which will give us such immediate relief at so small a cost. If Mr. "Rural Jr." can suggest any other plan, tens of thousands will rise up and call him blessed. S. T. K. PRIME.

Filial Affection of the Afreedees.

London Examiner.

In our recent hill warfare with the Afreedees, we have been utilizing some of the native local population for subordinate garrison duty at the hill forts. These locals love fighting; that is their chief reason for assailing us; and, if they can be found employment to fight for us for money, they prefer it to fighting against us for love. An officer on duty at a fort pointed out to a sentry a particular native that had, among many others, been skulking round the fort all day, evidently with no good intent. "I see him, sar," said the sentry; "I had two shot at him already, but he dam hard to hit; he the hardest man to hit I know!" "Oh! you know him, then, do you?" asked the officer. "Oh, yes, sar; I known the dam rascal well; I been trying to shoot him all the week." "Who is he? What's his name?" "The dam old rascal—he my father."

LEGAL.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—IN THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, in chancery: John N. Denison and John W. Brooks vs. the Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company, and also Charles L. Bowditch, Wm. G. Weld, and C. J. Morrill on their intervention. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of the said Court entered of record in said cause on the fourth (4) day of December, A. D. 1877, I, Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery of said Court, and as such Master, at the hour of ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, the ninth (9th) day of March, 1878, at the front door of the building now used by said Court as a Court-House, known as the Republic Life Building, numbers 157 to 163 LaSalle street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, will sell as directed in said decree, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said decree, and particularly described as follows, to-wit: All the railroad of the said Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company made or to be made, extending from Joliet, in the County of Will, to Forreston, in the County of Ogle, in said State of Illinois, including right of way therefor, road-bed, superstructure, iron, ties, chairs, splices, bolts, nuts, spikes, all the lands and depot grounds, station-houses, depots, viaducts, bridges, timber, and materials, and property purchased for the construction of said railroad, all the engines, tenders, cars, and machinery, all kinds of rolling stock owned by said Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company acquired for or to be used upon said railroad, and all the franchises and rights of the said Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company relating thereto, and all property acquired by virtue thereof, including side-tracks, turnouts, machine-shops, tools, implements, and personal property used on or along the line of said railroad, and all property acquired by said Company since the execution of said mortgage in and relating to said railroad, together with all and singular the tenements and appurtenances thereto belonging, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, and interest whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of said Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company of in and to the same and all other property, rights, and franchises, and things whatsoever which were intended to be conveyed by said mortgage now in the hands or under the control or authority of the Receiver appointed in this cause, and all property acquired by purchase or otherwise by said Receiver during the pendency of this suit for use in connection with such railroad, and which shall be at the time of said sale in his possession, or to which he shall be entitled, together as one entire property, and not in separate parcels. Unpaid bonds and coupons secured by the mortgage foreclosed in said cause may be received by the Master from the purchaser in lieu of cash in part payment of the purchase-money in the manner, to the extent, and upon the terms authorized by the said decree, and for the character and terms of sale, and time and mode of payment, reference is had to said decree of record in said cause in said Court.

February 4, 1878. HENRY W. BISHOP,
Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Norther District of Illinois.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., entered on record Feb. 20, 1878, in a chancery suit wherein Frank G. Braley is complainant and Mathew C. Clancy and Mary A. Clancy are defendants, I shall, on Monday, March 4, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Nos. 156 and 158 West Washington-st., in the City of Chicago, in said Cook County, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all the interest which is vested in me as Receiver in said cause in the goods and chattels of the late firm of Clancy & Braley, consisting of horses, wagons, harness, safe, scales, trucks, bags, scoops, shovels, office furniture, wagon-covers, feed, etc. JOHN HOFFMANN, Receiver.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1878.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1877.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented to Huntington W. Jackson, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed. JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. H. MAHLER, 16 rue de la Grange Batelière, Paris, is sole agent for this paper in France.

INJECTION CADET

Cure in 3 days. For sale by FOUGERA, New York.

MATHEY CAYLUS' CAPSULES

Used for over 25 years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and London, and superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges, recent or of long standing. Prepared by CLIN AND CIE, Paris. Sold by Druggists in the United States.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, No. 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.—All Chronic and Surgical diseases cured. Call or write for Book and particulars.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, want of energy, etc., and the whole train of gloomy attendants. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr. JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE COUNCIL.

Still Considering the Estimates in Committee of the Whole.

And Still Increasing the Appropriations for Sewerage and Other Purposes.

The Council held an adjourned meeting last night, Ald. Cook in the chair. The absentees were Ballard, Thompson (Third), Seaton, Wheeler, Daly.

Ald. Gilbert, by consent, presented an ordinance repealing the ordinance and annulling the assessment for the opening of Dearborn street from Jackson to Fourteenth.

It was laid over temporarily.

On motion of Ald. McAuley, the Council resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of further considering the Appropriation bill. Ald. Gilbert presided.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Ald. McAuley moved to reconsider the vote by which the salary for one Special Inspector in the Health Department was stricken out.

Agreed to.

Ald. McAuley moved that the item be passed as reported by the Finance Committee: "One Special Inspector, $1,000."

Ald. Cullerton opposed the motion. No additions should be made. A sanitary policeman did the work—looking after milk-dealers—last year.

Ald. Baumgarten wanted to know what the Special Inspector got last year.

Ald. Rosenberg said there was no such officer.

Ald. Cullerton remarked that the Milk Inspector got $720.

Ald. Sweeney stated that the milk ordinance could not be enforced by any one except the present incumbent. He did the work well, and was entitled to $1,000.

Ald. McAuley said the milk ordinance called for an Inspector. There was an interest which was opposed to the inspection of milk, and he could see it cropping out in the Council.

Ald. Lawler wanted to know if there wasn't an interest putting forward the Inspector.

Ald. McAuley replied in the affirmative, but it was an interest which had at heart the welfare of the people.

Ald. Cullerton read from the milk ordinance that the Inspector was to be selected from the sanitary police.

The motion was divided, and the first section, to insert a Special Inspector, being voted down, the matter was dropped.

Ald. Rawleigh moved to reconsider the vote by which the salary of the Register of Vital Statistics was fixed at $1,200. Agreed to.

On motion of Ald. Rawleigh it was fixed at $1,500, that officer being the only one in the Department whose salary had been reduced.

Ald. Cullerton moved to reconsider the vote by which the salary of the Commissioner of Health was fixed at $3,000. He was opposed to paying that amount to a man who practiced outside. Dr. De Wolf had not lived up to his contract—devoted his whole time to the office. He should not receive more than $2,000.

Ald. Cary said if the Health Officer was not worth $3,000, he ought to be gotten rid of.

Ald. Sweeney defended Dr. De Wolf. He had seen him in Bridgeport at 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning.

Ald. Throop called attention to the fact that the Assistant had been cut out, throwing all the duties on the Commissioner. To cut his salary down would be false economy. He never knew Dr. De Wolf making a pledge to devote all his time to the office, and didn't think he ever would make it.

Ald. Cullerton quoted from the ordinance, which said "he shall give his entire time to his office," which, said the Alderman, he did not do.

Ald. McAuley defended De Wolf. He spent as many hours in his office as any other city official. The place could not be filled with a competent man for $2,000.

Ald. Stewart said that the Commissioner had reduced the scavenger work from $141 to $30 a day, and would get the cost even lower by economical management.

Ald. Beidler didn't think it proper to attack a faithful officer. What was a man's whole time?

Ald. McAuley answered from 9 until 5 o'clock.

Ald. White said De Wolf didn't get to his office until 11 o'clock a. m., and he didn't think he earned $3,000 a year.

Ald. Janssens didn't think there was any need for a Health Commissioner, if the people who complained of a stink had to go the Police Court and testify to its being a nuisance.

The motion to reconsider was voted down.

THE PARKS.

Ald. Cary moved to reconsider the vote by which was striken out the item of $1,877.95 for trees for the Lake Park. They were furnished under a contract with the Board of Public Works, and the city's neglect had resulted in their death.

The motion was agreed to.

Ald. Ryan moved to insert the item as reported by the Committee. Agreed to.

Ald. Stewart moved to insert an item of $500 for Aldine Square. It was a public park.

Ald. Cary asked if it had been dedicated to the city.

Ald. Stewart so understood. The city had paved a portion of it.

The motion was lost.

Ald. Baumgarten moved to reconsider the vote by which $575 was appropriated for Wicker Park. He wanted a little more, in order to keep out the weeds.

The motion was not agreed to.

THE CITY HALL.

Ald. McAuley moved to reconsider the vote by which $150,000 was appropriated for the City-Hall. He wished it reduced. To his mind, $50,000 was sufficient; but he would vote for what the Finance Committee recommended—$100,000.

Ald. Lawler opposed a cutting down.

Ald. Cook said if it was not the intention to build the City-Hall, only $25,000 should be levied, but if it was the intention to go on with the work, at least $150,000 should be appropriated, since no contractor would make a bid for work when there was less than that in the Treasury.

Ald. Cullerton was opposed to changing any items until the Comptroller reported what amount of money was in the Treasury to the credit of the funds. Money could be raised. Chicago could be run. Her credit was better than that of many a bank. She scheduled $50,000,000 of property, and could issue notes of $1, $2, and $5, the same as St. Louis was doing to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Ald. McAuley moved to set apart $100,000 received from the miscellaneous sources for the Police Department. This would be the only ready money there would be this year, and, knowing that their pay depended upon it, the officers would be diligent in collecting it.

Ald. Throop moved to amend by adding $25,000 to the $50,000 previously appropriated, making the amount $75,000.

Ald. McAuley accepted it.

Ald. Pearsons was opposed to the increase. The miscellaneous receipts should be used to pay the interest on the bonded debt. Employes could be paid with warrants—paper which would be made valuable, and could be used to carry on business with.

The amendment was rejected.

Ald. Sweeney moved to set aside $50,000 of the receipts for miscellaneous sources for the Fire Department. Agreed to.

Ald. Waldo moved to insert $3,500, the city's share, for building Fullerton avenue bridge. Agreed to.

POUNDKEEPERS.

Ald. Ryan moved that the pay of poundkeepers be made the same as patrolmen—$850.

Ald. Pearsons said that Superintendent Hickey intended to put disabled policemen in the positions, and $600 was ample for their services.

The motion to increase was agreed to, the vote being 14 to 14, and Gilbert voting in the affirmative.

On motion of Ald. Stewart, the item of $5,000 for special assessments on property belonging to the city, reported by the Finance Committee, but passed temporarily, was passed.

MORE CLERKS.

Ald. Cullerton moved to restore $2,000 for a clerk in charge of special assessments, $2,500 for two clerks, and $1,440 for two others in that department. They had been stricken out by a mistake.

The motion was agreed to.

SEWERS.

Ald. Stewart moved to reconsider the sewerage appropriation ($151,000) hoping that a liberal sum would be set aside for sewers in those wards where they were most needed.

The motion was carried,—ayes 16, noes 12.

Ald. McAuley moved to adopt the recommendation of the Finance Committee,—"For construction of sewers, the unexpended portion of previous appropriations." The people demanded a low Appropriation bill. If they were taxed as high as last year, twenty columns of a newspaper wouldn't be sufficient to contain the names of the tax-fighters.

Ald. Baumgarten said we couldn't get along without sewers. An appropriation should be made. The unexpended balance wasn't in the Treasury. It was "on a book."

Ald. Ryan moved to amend by inserting $15,000 for the Fourth Ward,—making the amount $166,000.

Ald. Throop didn't see the use of making an appropriation for more sewers when that to keep those now built from filling up had been stricken out. A low appropriation should be made. Then the Council could go before the people and ask for money. If they didn't give it, then the city would have to shut down.

Ald. Cullerton moved to amend the amendment by inserting $90,000, to be expended as follows: Fourth Ward, $15,000; Fifth, $25,000; Sixth, $25,000; Fourteenth, $25,000.

Ald. Kirk moved as a substitute to insert $75,000, to be expended in the Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Wards.

The usual sewer talk followed, nearly every Alderman wanting $10,000 or $15,000 for his ward.

The substitute was lost, as was the amendment of Ald. Cullerton. Ryan's amendment was carried, the vote being a tie, and Ald. Gilbert voting with the Ring.

Ald. Tarnow moved to insert $8,200 for the Seventh Ward. Agreed to.

Ald. Lawler moved to reconsider the vote by which the amount for cleaning and repairing sewers, etc., was reduced from $164,485.65 to $100,000. Agreed to.

Ald. Lawler moved that the item as reported be passed. Men had been discharged, and the sewers were being neglected.

Ald. Throop explained that some of the money was needed to pay interest on the coupons of sewer bonds, which could not be taken up when due.

Ald. Rawleigh hoped the item would remain at $100,000, since that was $40,000 more than last year.

The motion to increase was adopted.

Ald. Waldo moved to add $85,000 to the street-lamp item, making the amount the same as reported originally—$375,000. To keep up the present lights at rates now paid, $385,000 would be required. Did the Council propose to turn out 4,000 lights? There was a deficiency of $86,000,—money owed to the companies.

Ald. Cary said under the decision of the Supreme Court the debt was illegal; and to make an appropriation to pay it would vitiate the whole bill.

Ald. Waldo believed that the Council intended to pay every cent it owed.

Ald. Cullerton moved as an amendment that $350,000 be inserted.

Ald. McAuley said he had seen a President of a Gas Company who told him the Council ought to appropriate at least $325,000. His friends had higher ideas.

Ald. Rawleigh remarked that if only $290,000 were appropriated the lights would not be turned out.

Ald. Cullerton modified his amendment by making the sum $325,000.

Ald. Sweeney said there had been too much gas, and moved that the Committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The motion was agreed to, and the leave granted.

The Council then adjourned until 2:30 Friday afternoon.

THE COURTS.

New Suits, Divorces, Bankruptcies, Etc.

Joseph Myers filed a bill yesterday against Julia Myers, asking for a divorce from her on account of her adultery.

And Nancy J. Marshall, in a similar bill, prays to be relieved from any duties she may owe to her husband, Arthur W. Marshall, who, she says, deserted her some two years ago.

THE FIDELITY.

The Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank came in yesterday with his daily petitions. His most important desire at present is to enlarge the vaults of the safety-deposit department. He says that the business of renting boxes in the safety-deposit vaults is very profitable, and increasing monthly. Since October last he has rented 301 boxes at $5 a year, thirty-nine at $10, ten at $15, one at $20, and one at $25 a year, making a total increase of $2,000 per annum for new patrons. The whole yearly income from these vaults is now $17,000, and is still on the increase. The demand for the $5 boxes is far greater than that for any other size, and only 106 of them are left unrented. They are two and a quarter inches high, four and three-quarter inches wide, and twenty-two inches deep, as now constructed, and are not built into the vaults but constructed in sections of wrought-iron and placed in the vaults in completed form, handsomely finished. These 106 boxes will soon be gone, and more will then be necessary, and it would hurt the business of the department not to have boxes to rent when wanted. The price for which boxes could be made has been $6 each heretofore, but the parties who made these have offered to make any number more, not less than 500, at $4.75 per box, with locks and inner cases as good as those in use, the size to be two and a quarter inches high, four and three-quarter inches wide, and eleven inches deep. The price per box would be over $4.75 if less than 500 were ordered. There is room in the upper eastern vault for about 1,000 more boxes, and the Receiver thinks at least 500 more ought to be built at once, as they will only add to the value of the building and business.

The Receiver also, with the caution of an old line Democrat, wants to know whether he can compromise a claim of $12,400 for about $5,292. He says that he holds eleven notes for $1,000 each and one note for $1,400, all made by James Conlan, with 6 per cent interest, and secured by trust-deed on the S. ½ of the N. W. ¼ and the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 2, 36, 14. These premises are valued by the appraisers at $5,292, and were conveyed by J. C. Haines and wife, without consideration, to Conlan, the real-estate agent of the bank, to be sold. Conlan is insolvent, and offers to convey the property to the Receiver on having the notes above mentioned delivered up to him. No action has yet been taken on these petitions.

ITEMS.

In the case of the City National Bank, the Receiver, on his own petition, yesterday was authorized to convey Lot 2, Block 21, of Irving Park, to Daniel Colehour for $400 cash.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

C. W. Betts, as Trustee of the will of J. W. Pryor, began a suit yesterday against Daniel S. Mugridge and George Sturges, claiming $15,000.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company commenced a suit for $2,000 against the Central National Bank of Chicago.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Aaron B. Clark, of Oak Park, filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His debts, all unsecured, are $1,501.60. No assets. Referred to Register Hibbard.

Benjamin D. Cobb, sometimes called Durfee B. Cobb, an employe in the United States Express Company, also filed a voluntary petition. His secured debts foot up $1,237, and the unsecured $3,809.40. The assets comprise lands worth $2,350, worthless notes, face value $604.83. The usual reference was made.

A first and final dividend of 7½ per cent was yesterday declared in the estate of Bangs Brothers, the stone-dealers.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Hugh McLennan began a suit for $5,000 yesterday against Bernard Heeney and Archibald Campbell.

The usual tax bill came in yesterday, the complainants in the present instance being Henry Hilton and William Libby, trading under the firm-name of A. T. Stewart & Co. They state that their stock of goods here was assessed last spring at $150,000, on which, after the State and County Boards of Equalization had exercised their bulling propensities, a tax of $11,948.34 was levied. The tax, in their opinion, ought to be $9,956.94, and they ask that the collection of the remaining $1,991.40 may be stopped.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Frazer Lubricator Company filed a bill against the Western White Lead Company, John A. Packard, Henry Sampson, William J. Wallace, George Grusding, and Robert W. Wallace, to foreclose a mortgage for $20,000 on Lots 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, Block 8, in Higgins, Law & Co.'s Addition to Chicago.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Joseph Stocker the will was proven and letters were issued to Eliza Stocker under bond for $5,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The bankruptcy calendar. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—196 to 199, 201 to 208, 215, 216, and 217, all inclusive. No. 195, Knisely vs. Grover, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—23, 24, 25. No. 22, Carroll vs. Dexter, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—No call. No. 232, City vs. Gage, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—141 to 160, inclusive, except 151, 153, 154. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—234 to 249, inclusive, except 236, 239, 242, and 248. No. 233, Hardin vs. Kirk, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call. No. 671, Bullock vs. Runyan, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—The Walker cases.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—George S. Pepper vs. George Stinson, $25,547.31.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—G. C. Tinney et al. vs. Proceeds of schooner S. G. Andrews; decree, $222.79.—J. P. Clark vs. Propeller Isaac May; decree, $600.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—Henry Deltman vs. F. A. McCormick, $610.—Fred Zapel et al. vs. Same, $921.50.—Michael Brand vs. Peter I. Peterson, $383.97.—Ernest Bode vs. John Long, $312.96.—Hollister & Gorham vs. Joseph F. McCord, $460.14.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—William Miller et al. vs. H. Bachman; verdict, $100, and motion for new trial.—James Nolan vs. John A. Staples; verdict, $82.50.—Mary S. Andrews vs. John F. Cowan and David Gillespie, $181.49.

SPRINGFIELD AND CAIRO.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—The Department at Washington having made a further advance, jury trials in the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District are to be resumed, and Judge Treat to-day ordered the summoning of a jury for March 19. The March term of the United States District Court at Cairo was to-day ordered indefinitely postponed.

PICKWICK AVENGED.

The Alleged Dealings of Mr. Wilcox with the Widow Peabody.

The case of Alfred Wilcox, which was referred to in a paragraph a few days ago, seems to have some points of interest in it beyond what a common case of alleged confidence game could possess. On receiving a hint as to the nature of the case yesterday, a reporter called on Mrs. Peabody, a lady residing at No. 149½ Park avenue, and asked her for some facts in the case. Mrs. Peabody is a sharp, shrewd person to look at, and a widow. On the principle that no lady's age ever passes 35, the reporter would estimate that Mrs. Peabody was fully 35.

On being asked what she knew about Mr. Wilcox, Mrs. Peabody said that he came to see her at the place where she was living on Madison street, in the early part of 1877, and introduced himself as

CAPT. JAMES BUCKLEY.

He said he had seen her at the trial of a chattel-mortgage case some four months before, and had taken the liberty of calling on her, thinking he might be of some use to her. He was, he explained, a widower whose wife had been dead four years; he had one child (a girl 8 years old), and lived with a housekeeper, at No. 303 Adams street. He further explained, said Mrs. Peabody, that he was a regular attendant at Dr. Goodwin's Church, a teacher in the Bible class, and was regularly present at the Wednesday evening prayer-meetings. As for business, he was employed in the County Building, where he got $108 per month. He was at the same time an officer in the Government Secret-Service, where he made some money. To give Mrs. Peabody an idea of his connections, he mentioned that he knew Sheriff Kern and Judge Farwell very intimately; could always borrow $50 or $100 from either of them on his word, and had often borrowed that much or more from Judge Farwell. His military prefix he took, he said, from his army service in the War of the Rebellion.

Mrs. Peabody, who, by the way, is a lady of some means, and lends money as a business, was evidently considerably impressed with these statements and with the prospect of making the acquaintance and friendship of so important a gentleman as Capt. James Buckley; therefore the Captain called on her often, took her out to ride, and made himself generally agreeable. In March Capt. Buckley began what would seem to have been his real purpose by borrowing some small sums of Mrs. Peabody, coming in suddenly and in a great hurry to get them, and always having some excellent reason why he should have the money at once. In this way he gathered in about $50 up to April. Then his long-pent-up affection for Mrs. Peabody burst out, and he avowed

HIS UNDYING LOVE,

pledged his troth, and was accepted. He signalized this victory by borrowing more money, getting $130 during the month of his betrothal. Mrs. Peabody is rather a business sort of woman, as must needs be, and she minuted down the money which she lent Buckley in a book kept for the purpose, taking care to state the object for which it was wanted. There are some curious items in the list, and, in fact, the whole is worthy of examination. It is as follows:

March 13—To assist a lady	$ 5.00
March 13—For one Perkins	10.00
March 24—To pay a market bill	20.00
March 28	8.00
March 30—Received at Mr. Wilkinson's office	7.00
March 30—Loan on piano	20.00
April 2—To pay difference between buggies	20.00
April—To pay on goods bought at sale	20.00
April—Advance money on settlement for L. Linch	20.00
April—To pay charges for horsekeeping	20.00
April—To pay Mr. Richardson advance money on note	50.00
May 3—To pay balance on house rent	10.00
May—To pay housekeeper	12.00
May—For nephew	6.00
May—To pay water-tax	15.00
May 21—Money collected of E. Shoebel	9.00
May 21—For nephew	13.00
June 7—Money to effect settlement at saloon	10.00
June—To pay on goods bought at sale	10.00
June—To pay on buggy	10.00
June—To pay for repairing of clothing	4.00
June—To pay express charges	2.00
June—Advance money where papers were served	2.00
June—To pay foreclosure	10.00
June—To pay housekeeper	9.00
June—To pay advance money where papers were served	2.00
June—For Judge Olney	5.00
June—To pay for lining for buggy top	4.00
June—To pay at livery-stable	12.00
June—To pay at 55 LaSalle street	2.00
June—For Plimpton	6.50
June—For Plimpton	25
June—To money collected of E. Shoebel	1.75
June—To pay costs at court	3.00
June—To pay costs at court	2.00
July 28—To purchase a fan for Carrie	75
July—To pay housekeeper	3.00
July—Costs at court	5.00
Sept. 2	2.00
Sept. 3—Collected of Mr. Pugh, without my order	2.00
July 3—Collected of E. Shoebel, without my order	5.00
Dec. 13	50
Total	$378.25

The passage of money was always one way, Mrs. Peabody declaring that Buckley never paid her but 10 cents all the time. She knew him. But it was too good a thing to last. The lady wanted to make an advantageous loan and pressed on Buckley for payment. In the course of her wanderings about after him she learned from a lawyer named Newcomb that his name was not Buckley, but Wilcox. On being taxed with it he did not deny the fact, but said that it was necessary for him to lie to her, and he had done so. Not long afterwards Mrs. Peabody found out that

WILCOX'S HOUSEKEEPER WAS HIS WIFE,

and that, consequently, their marriage engagement was off. Wilcox, when taxed with this, did not deny it, and, when reminded by Mrs. Peabody that he had said his wife was dead, he replied that she was dead to him; that she was a bad woman, and that he could not live with her in peace, or with satisfaction.

According to Mrs. Peabody, Wilcox then delivered himself of this remarkable declaration: "I made up my mind when I first saw you that I would win your confidence, respect, and love; I knew I should have to lie and misrepresent, and I did it, and I am not sorry for it." He then went on to explain that he expected to get a divorce from his wife, upon which he would marry her, and much more to the same purpose.

But in the meantime no money came in, and at last Mrs. Peabody became tired of the scheme, and her soul was moved to wrath, so that she appealed to the civil magistrates, and they hauled away Wilcox and locked him up. He gave bonds for a continuance and then didn't appear, but was afterwards caught, upon which he waived examination, and was sent over to his friend, Sheriff Kern.

WILCOX.

Last evening a TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. Wilcox at his newly-acquired residence, and found him stretched on his little bed in cell 79.

"Mr. Wilcox, it appears you have been made a victim to widow's wiles, or else your efforts to revenge the wrong perpetrated on one Pickwick has brought you to this. THE TRIBUNE would like to have your version for publication to-morrow."

"I don't want to say anything at present. In the course of a day or two I shall be out of here on a writ of habeas corpus, and then me and my lawyer will rip it all open clean from the bottom."

"Then I take it that there is no truth in the allegations of the widow Peabody?"

"Widow Peabody! Why, she's no widow; she has a husband living."

"Then of course you didn't propose to marry her?"

"Not much I didn't. Why, she is a free-lover, and belongs to a gang of free-lovers on the West Side. I have seen them; I sat in spiritual circles with her and them on two or three occasions."

"How about this money she says you borrowed from her?"

"I don't owe her a cent; she owes me about $60. Why, the whole thing's a blackmail, and I won't stand it. I'll get out of here in two or three days, and then it'll be my turn."

"Did she ever make any proposition offering to settle for any definite sum?"

"No. She belongs to a nice gang. Why, she's tried to rope in two or three men to run off with her. She's got a mania for it."

"What's the cause of this peculiar eccentricity on her part, as you say? Is it a cold-blooded, malicious proceeding designed for the accumulation of wealth, or does it spring from the warm blood of lusty youth?"

"Judging from what she has told me about herself and her adventures, I should think from the latter."

"Pretty old, ain't she—about 45 or 50?"

Here the man who occupies the upper bunk in Mr. Wilcox's cell groaned and said, "Oh, Lord!"

"No, I shouldn't think she has yet turned 40."

"How long have you known her?"

"Some two or three years."

"Where did you first meet her?"

"At a spiritual meeting on the West Side."

"Give me some of the facts you propose to develop when you rip things open clean from the bottom."

"I can't do it to-night. Come and see me in a day or two."

And the reporter said "Good night."

SUVAROFF.

That Libelous Article in the New York Sun.

New York Sun, Feb. 25.

THE ADVENTURES OF A PRINCESS.

The name of Prince Suvaroff is not only one of the greatest in Russia, but is a perfectly familiar one throughout the civilized world. The present head of the house is a gentleman about 75 years of age, a general aid-de-camp of the Czar, and his most intimate personal friend. The family was never particularly rich, but the Crown was always most liberal toward its members, and habits of reckless extravagance were thus encouraged among them. The old General has always been heavily in debt, but he managed to maintain a fair reputation for probity in money transactions. The case of his son, a young officer of the Guards, was a different one. He had scarcely reached the rank of Lieutenant when he had exhausted all his credit, and, notwithstanding frequent donations from his father and from the Czar, he was constantly pursued by his creditors.

For the sake of escaping from such an annoying position, he married a very rich girl, daughter of the well-known millionaire, Bazilevsky. Like the Gunzburgs and the Garfunkels, Bazilevsky made his fortune in the *fermage*, an operation which consisted in buying from the Government the right of levying the excise on whisky through certain portions of the country. When the *fermage* system was abolished, Bazilevsky invested his already immense fortune in Siberian gold-mines, and is said to have increased it ten-fold. His lavishness became the wonder of Europe, and his Parisian mansion, now the home of ex-Queen Isabella, was considered, some years ago, to be the handsomest private dwelling of that city.

The daughter of this rich plebeian was handsome, her dowry amounted to millions, and the young Prince Suvaroff was most happy to secure her hand. For a few years the young couple were an object of wonder and admiration in all the Capitals of Europe.

All at once a dark cloud came upon them. One day, when they were at St. Petersburg, all the diamonds of the young Princess suddenly disappeared from her dressing-room. An inquiry was made by the police, and led to the unpleasant discovery that the husband was the person who had abstracted and pawned them. A violent family scene took place, but with the aid of the old Prince and the old Bazilevsky things were so arranged that the pawnbroker surrendered the jewels on receipt of some cash and some well-indorsed promissory notes.

The diamonds were but a few weeks at home when the young Prince, being again hard up for pocket money, repeated the pawning experiment. This time the scandal became public, and the angry Czar expelled the young Prince from the Guards, and sent him to fight the Circassians in the Caucasus.

The Princess left Russia, took up her abode in Paris, and was for a number of years, together with Princess Rimsky-Korsakoff, the great lioness of Paris, of Nice, Monaco, Trouville, and any other place where the fast and fashionable world happened to be congregating. Her life, since her separation from her husband, seems to have been a romance in the style of Arsene Houssaye, and had, according to the Paris correspondent of the London *Truth*, the following denouement:

I have endeavored to convey to you one of the French meanings attached to the phrase, *un homme aimable*. A better example than Marc Antony occurs to me. He is a chapman and commission agent, named Delalage, who last summer scraped an acquaintance with the Princess Suvaroff at Aix. She being short of money for her hotel bill, asked him to lend her 12,000 francs, and mentioned to him the hours when she was at home. He called on her, and was not received as amiably as he expected, though he comported himself with the reserve and delicacy which a man who had, under the circumstances related, become the creditor of so great a lady, owed to her. His only object in visiting her was to assure her that his purse was at her service. The Princess, in a few days, quitted Aix, and went to Lausanne, when M. Delalage again met her. He asked for the 12,000 francs. She wrote to him to apologize for non-payment, and alleged that her affairs had been deranged by the war. Other correspondence and another loan followed. Promise of gracious civility was given in the Princess' manner before she drew the money; but when Delalage renewed his calls the servants were instructed to treat him as an importunate dun. Finally, the Princess emigrated to America. M. Delalage wrote to her mother, the rich Madame Bazilevsky, who resides at St. Petersburg in winter, and at Orienbaum in summer. No answer being returned, he brought his grievance before the Civil Tribunal. The letters the illustrious debtor wrote at Lausanne were read in court. This small vengeance was the only satisfaction the amiable M. Delalage obtained. "Ou il n'y a rien, le Roi perd ses droits." The smart Princess had made over all her seizable property in France to a relative in the enjoyment of her confidence.

The Princess is now at the Windsor Hotel, in this city. She has gone comparatively little into society, although her friends have pressed her to do so. At the Charity Ball she engaged one of the proscenium boxes and made every preparation for coming, but was prevented by a sudden attack of illness. At the Liederkranz masquerade at the Academy of Music her magnificent diamonds attracted general attention. Her friends deny the report of her separation from her husband, and say that the latter is still with the army in Turkey. The statements in regard to her financial difficulties in France are also contradicted.

The Princess is about 40 years of age, and of commanding presence. Her complexion is a pale blonde. She lives very quietly at the Windsor, and, though frequently invited to mingle more in the social life of upper tendom, has so far confined her visits to her intimate friends. She does not expect to remain in America more than a few weeks longer, and would have sailed for home sooner but for the tempestuous weather. The Princess is accompanied by her nephew, the Count Kalouvrat.

HAZING AT PRINCETON COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 25.—The Eastern press has made public such highly-colored versions of the recent troubles at Princeton that justice demands an accurate statement of facts, by which the extent of the disorder may be known, and the action of the Faculty regarding it. On the night of Feb. 13 seven Sophomores "hazed" one Freshman, inflicting various indignities upon him. This hazing was done in violation of college usage, by which college pranks are generally confined to the first term of each year; the man hazed was not physically powerful; he was quiet and inoffensive, and had recently lost his father; he is not wealthy. Under these circumstances, some members of the Freshman class resolved to revenge what they deemed a cowardly act, and one not legal by college custom. A party of their strongest and most resolute men, accordingly, on the night of the 18th, entered the room of Carter and Atterbury, two Sophomores rooming on Nassau street, and proceeded to haze them, leaving them bound with ropes. The captives succeeded in freeing themselves, and opened fire on their assailants from the building, also pursuing them up the street, firing as they went. When the Freshmen realized that they were exposed to pistol shots, they returned the fire, and Atterbury was shot through the groin. The Sophomores claim to have fired blank cartridges; the Freshmen had no means of knowing this. The Freshmen, as soon as they had committed the offense, were persuaded to lay the whole matter before the Faculty; for the two acts of hazing mentioned five Sophomores and ten Freshmen were dismissed. On the afternoon of the 20th, the dismissed Freshmen were pursued to Princeton Junction, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, by between fifty and sixty Sophomores, determined to chastise them. The college Proctor, hearing of their intention, assembled the Freshmen in a waiting-room, and, standing at the door, overawed the mob. By his coolness and strength he succeeded in placing them on the train, and they left in safety. The conduct of the Sophomore class was riotous and cowardly in the extreme; for this offense thirty of their number were sent home by the Faculty.

The primary responsibility and blame of the whole affair rests with the seven Sophomores; the ten Freshmen were strongly provoked to their act of disorder. The classes naturally sided with their men, the Sophomores going to the extent of riot; they had previously been a source of trouble and disorder to the college. The Faculty have taken the wisest and firmest action in the matter; by a searching investigation they have reached the truth, and have virtually ended hazing in Princeton.

Shortly after Dr. McCosh's accession, a flagrant case occurred which the President proposed to treat as a criminal case if a confession was not made. A message was sent to the guilty men to that effect, and submission followed; the classes also pledged themselves to discountenance and abstain from it.

The story that a student was plunged into a pond by hazers some time ago is false; until the recent outbreak there has been very little hazing indeed. During these troubles the college itself was in perfect order; the newspaper statements of interrupted recitations, anarchy, and confusion on the campus are utterly false. At a meeting of of the Senior and Junior classes, held on the 21st, resolutions were passed sustaining the action of the Faculty, and deprecating the disorders of the lower classes; these resolutions have been sent to the leading cities for publication. The Faculty have taken the ground that they stand in the place of parents to their students; they do not, therefore, deliver them to criminal prosecution for disorder, but have found the college discipline amply sufficient for all breaches of peace. Princeton has enjoyed immunity from lawlessness and ruffianism, and the recent unfortunate occurrences have only demonstrated the ability of the President and his councilors to deal with all cases affecting the interests of students and college. E. P. D.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

Three Years in the Penitentiary for No Crime—A Couple of Pardons by the Governor.

Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Feb. 26.

One of the most singular instances in recent history of the wrongful conviction and sentence of an innocent man has lately developed itself.

About Sept. 1, 1874, one Alexander Arnold, a young man upon whom, to some extent, devolved the support of his mother and sister, removed them from Shelbyville to Effingham, in this State. On the night of Sept. 4, 1874, a team of horses belonging to H. H. Huels, who lives a mile east of Effingham, was stolen. The day prior to the stealing, three persons, one of whom was believed by Mrs. Huels to be Arnold, were seen about the premises. A neighboring shoemaker saw several times that day a person resembling Arnold in the vicinity, strolling about without apparent business. On the morning after the stealing, a man who looked like Arnold was seen driving the team in the north part of Fayette County. The Sheriff met a man who looked like Arnold driving a team. He made some inquiries of the Sheriff about the roads, and passed on. Arnold was not to be found in Effingham, and suspicion was directed against him. About the middle of the following week Arnold appeared in Effingham, and was immediately arrested. He protested his innocence, and insisted that he had left Effingham before the crime was committed, and had not been in the place till the day of his return and arrest. He gave a somewhat contradictory account of his wanderings, but was positive as to one point, viz.: that, on the day and night of the stealing, as well as for some days following, he had been at work for a farmer near Dorchester, Macoupin County, some eighty or ninety miles distant from Effingham. Nobody apparently believed this statement, and no effort was made by his counsel to obtain the witnesses to prove it. The case was evidently miserably defended, counsel probably relying upon the inability of the prosecution to fix the crime upon Arnold. The prisoner's mother and sister testified that he had not been in Effingham for some days before and after the stealing, or they would have known it. Of course this was a sort of negative testimony, and this, as well as Arnold's own statement, was disregarded by the jury. Arnold was convicted, and, as his previous record had not been entirely spotless, he was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment at Joliet.

A few months later his sister visited Macoupin County, and obtained the affidavits of several citizens, stating that Arnold was, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th, working for John Fogarty, a farmer living two miles north of Dorchester, in that county. These affidavits, with a petition for Arnold's pardon, were presented to Gov. Beveridge, but he declined interference with the action of the jury on the proofs presented. Arnold's mother and sister removed to Indiana, and, on Gov. Cullom's accession to office, they renewed their earnest request for Arnold's pardon to him. He also declined taking action, until James C. Allen, the Judge who sentenced Arnold, addressed him a personal letter stating that, if the Macoupin County affidavits were reliable, Arnold should be pardoned. This letter induced the Governor to send a confidential agent to Dorchester to investigate the circumstances. The agent made an investigation, and made a report to the Governor a few weeks ago. He found everything stated in the affidavits to be true; that the persons making the affidavits were of good character and standing, and, from many circumstances, found as a matter of fact that Arnold could not by any possibility have stolen the team; that he began working for John Fogarty on the day before the horses were stolen; that he slept that night with Fogarty's son; and that he worked there until Saturday night. The proof of these dates, after three years, was found, first, at the mill where the sacks provided Fogarty in which to put his threshed wheat were charged to him as of that date; and, second, the account of the owners of the threshing-machine, showing when they threshed Fogarty's wheat. These were corroborated by the fact that Arnold's whereabouts for the two or three weeks prior to the stealing were well known, and the fact that the following week he was arrested, and has ever since been in custody, so that all the proof and circumstances show his statement to have been true. On receiving this report, the Governor required the usual notice of application for pardon to be published, and, the time required having elapsed without protest or opposition, he yesterday forwarded Arnold's pardon to Joliet, and he is now a free man.

The Governor also yesterday pardoned Charles Tice, who in 1875, when 17 years old, was convicted in Shelby County of rape upon a notorious prostitute. Tice at the time of trial was on bail, and while the jury was out he left. In June he was rearrested, held in jail till October last, when he was sentenced and taken to Joliet. Tice was one of four young fellows engaged in the offense. One ran away at once, one was acquitted, and Tice, with the fourth one, was convicted. Tice had fled, but the other one was sent to Joliet in 1875, but, on earnest representations of leading citizens of Shelby County, he was soon pardoned by Gov. Beveridge. In 1876 the other runaway returned, stood trial, and was acquitted on proof that the woman consented to the act; so that, of four, Tice alone remained to punish. The proof was so questionable as to its being really an act of rape, that all the leading citizens of Shelby County, including such men as Judge Anthony Thornton, the Hon. S. W. Moulton, George D. Chaffee, George R. Wendling, the State's Attorney, etc., urged Gov. Cullom as an act of justice to pardon him.

JUSTICE.

How little is understood by the term *justice!* At its mention lawyers' pleas (and fees), judges' charges, obstinate juries, and visions of prison bars flit through the mind, and the simple justice that is socially due our neighbor is forgotten. Jealousy and envy prompt men to circulate slanders against a more successful competitor, forgetful of the fact that merit alone secures permanent success, and that the passions of rivals are as the refiner's fires, making standard those wares surviving the ordeal. The Family Medicines manufactured by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., are no exception to this rule. His Golden Medical Discovery is now prescribed by many physicians for the cure of Bronchitis and Consumption. It is unsurpassed as a tonic and alterative, readily regulating any irregularity of the liver and bowels, and radically curing scrofulous tumors, boils, ulcers, and eruptions. Be convinced of its unequaled merit by writing to any of the many hundred references published, for the Doctor is indorsed by all classes. Space permits the publication of but a few names here.

The Rev. Isaac Stapleton, Washburn, Mo.; the Rev. George A. Reis, Cobleskill, N. Y.; the Rev. Charles E. Chichester, Winnesboro', S. C.; the Rev. Joseph Long, Champagne, Ill.; the Rev. A. J. Montgomery, Emporium, Pa.; the Rev. G. W. Renfro, Roberson Cross Roads, Tenn.; the Rev. G. W. Graham, Vicker's Switch, Va.: Mrs. Mary C. Cramer, West Leroy, Mich.; Mrs. Mary Darr, Manistee, Mich.; H. C. Hoerchner, Eureka, Nev.; Nathan Virgin, Ashley, Ill.; J. R. White, Sweet Valley, Pa.

A Greek Parable.

A correspondent writes from Athens: I have said that the Greeks are addicted to politics, and the remark does not apply to one of the sexes only. A few days ago a lady related to me the following parable: "A little boy was in his father's orchard gazing at some beautiful apples which hung upon a tree. A strong man stood beside him. Presently the boy made preparations for climbing the tree and gathering the apples. 'If you climb that tree you'll break your neck,' growled the man. 'Then help me to get them,' said the boy. 'I'll do nothing of the kind,' answered the man, 'and, if you persist in trying to pick them, I cannot undertake to say that I shall not box your ears.' Do you consider," continued the authoress of the allegory, "that the conduct of the man was noble?" It is, perhaps, superfluous to explain that the orchard represented Hellas, the apples Thessaly, Epirus, Crete, etc., the boy Greece, the man England, or the English Government.

One Mule that Has Horse Sense.

Ward (Nev.) Reflex.

They have a mule at the furnaces of the Martin White Company that displays a wonderful degree of intelligence. She requires no driver, and, no matter what the cart is loaded with, she knows exactly where to leave it. All that is necessary is to load it, and she engineers that vehicle to suit herself. She will pull like a "nailer" until out of breath, stop, get her wind, and then go on again. She makes difficult turns as nicely as though a driver directed her course. This mule has never been known to take a load to the wrong place. We witnessed one of her performances, in which she stopped about fifty yards from the place where her load was to be delivered. The mule had taken a long look ahead and discovered that a wagon was being unloaded at the dump, and patiently waited until it moved off, when she immediately came on again, without a word or sign from any one, and backed up to the exact spot where the cart was to be dumped. This intelligent animal has been overloaded so often that she is now laid up for repairs, and perhaps will never recover.

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

SAVE YOUR HAIR | TO LEARN HOW TO DO IT READ AND HEED WHAT FOLLOWS.

SAVE YOUR HAIR.—The laws of Health and Longevity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in every way.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR.—It is the surpassing crown of glory, and for the loss of it there is no compensation.

CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR.—For by no other means can it be saved and beautified.

LYON'S KATHAIRON,

Discovered thirty-five years ago by Prof. Lyon, of Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the world for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent grayness, and will restore new hair to bald heads, if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

It actually performs these seeming miracles, of which the following is

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I had been entirely bald for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.

COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A.

In every important respect the Kathairon is absolutely incomparable. It is unequaled

1. To Cure Baldness.
2. To Restore Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff.
4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND.—The Kathairon is no sticky paste of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's toilet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathairon.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
(Late Adelphi.)
J. H. HAVERLY.........Proprietor and Manager.

This Thursday Night, Grand Production by the

COLVILLE FOLLY COMPANY,

Of the Great London Spectacular Burlesque of ROBINSON CRUSOE, which has met with pronounced success at "Wallack's," New York, Boston Theatre, Boston, etc., and introduces the unrivaled Cantatrice and Operatic Artiste, M'LLE EME ROSEAU; the inimitable Comedian, MR. WILLIE EDOUIN, and every member of the Mammoth Company. Every evening of this week only, including Sunday and Saturday Matinee, last appearances of the Colville Folly Company.
Friday Evening—Benefit of WILLIE EDOUIN.
Monday—Bartley Campbell's "CLIO"—ROSA RAND—BONFANTI.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

GRAND AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

EVERY NIGHT, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE. The Great Drama — Two Orphans.

As produced at this Theatre it has NEVER BEEN EQUALED! NEVER WILL BE SURPASSED!
Matinee Prices—Only 50 and 25 cents.

FARWELL HALL.

Dorcas Society Benefit,

Friday Evening, March 1, upon which occasion

ALFRED J. KNIGHT

Will present his New and Elegant Entertainment, "Historical Costume Impersonations," which has been produced above sixty times this season in the East, with unprecedented success. Reserved Seats 50c, at 152 State-st. Admission, 25c. Will commence at 8 o'clock.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE,

JANAUSCHEK

Thursday and Friday Nights and Saturday Matinee, (by request),

CHESNEY WOLD.

JANAUSCHEK in her great dual characters, LADY DEDLOCK and HORTENSE.
Saturday Night—Farewell Appearance—DEBORAH. Janauschek as Deborah.
Monday, March 4—Mrs. Oates' Comic Opera Company.

OFFICE CHICAGO NATATORIUM.
Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

We are in receipt of a large number of inquiries regarding the next Swimming Season of our establishment, and in reply would state that the books for season subscriptions will be opened and our summer circular be ready for distribution on and after the 20th of this month, and to those now subscribing we offer the benefit of our large gymnasium without extra charge till the opening of the swimming-season.

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE.

To-night, Grand Matinee Friday, GEO. W. BARKMAN in his drama,

SKELETON HAND!

A Sparkling Olio by the New Stars.
Next Week—Rolt, Nickle, Etta May, Boyd & Sarfield, Chas. Duncan, Emma, Lulu.

HERSHEY MUSIC HALL.
83 and 85 Madison-st.

To-Night. GREAT EXPOSE To-Night.
Of Spiritualism by DR. WITHERFORD. All the manifestations shown and explained.
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS. Hundreds Turned Away.

Hyers Sisters | Out of Bondage.
COMBINATION. 80 AUXILIARIES. 80
Extra Chorus—The Chicago Rifles.
Popular Prices—25, 50, and 75 cts.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois,

273 THIRTIETH-ST., Chicago,
Between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

The Woman's Free Dispensary connected with this institution is open every Wednesday and Saturday from 11 to 1 o'clock for the gratuitous treatment of Diseases of Women.

MEDICAL.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD,
134 Madison-st. (cor. Clark.)

PRICES: Liver Pad, $2.00; Liver Pad special, $3.00; Medicated Body Plasters, 50c; Medicated Foot Plasters, 50c per pair. Consultation free. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

TEAS.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, Pres. of the Original American Tea Co., 43 Vesey-st., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

STARCH.

ERKENBRECHER'S Bon-Ton Starch

Is absolutely odorless, and Chemically Pure.
It is snowflake white.
It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.
It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.
It is packed in Pound Parcels. Full Weight guaranteed.
It costs less money than any Starch in the World.
It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the Globe.
It is Sold universally in America by Grocers and Dealers.
Its annual consumption reaches Twenty Million Pounds.

ANDREW ERKENBRECHER,
CINCINNATI.
Erkenbrecher's World-Famous Corn-Starch for Food.

KUMYSS.

KUMYS — Arend's Kumys or Milk Wine, a delicious sparkling beverage, famous for its invigorating and fattening qualities, specially useful for dyspepsia. Send for circulars. A. AREND, Chemist, 179 Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Secretary's Office, Chicago, Feb. 14, 1878.

A cash dividend of three and one-half per cent on the Preferred and Common stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., 52 William-st., New York, March 4, 1878.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopened March 5, 1878.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*a*Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
*a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
*b*Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
*b*LaCrosse Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
*b*Marquette Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
*a*Geneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
*b*Geneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Downer's Grove Passenger	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota & Streator Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	*10:40 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Passenger	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Omaha Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Texas Fast Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.
Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommdat'n	* 4:35 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
*a*Cairo, New Orl'ns & Texas Ex	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex	* 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk		* 4:20 p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:45 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	§ 6:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	7:35 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex	9:00 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
" " Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
" " Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.
"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 97 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Nashville and Florida Express	§ 6:25 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.

SHOES.

BURT'S SHOES — THEY ARE THE BEST. Ask your Dealer for them.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Collector Harvey has gone to Washington.

Alexander Tiffany, 50 years of age, while at work yesterday for M. A. Bartlett, contractor, at a building in process of erection on South Dearborn street, had his left leg badly fractured by a falling timber.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 34 degrees; 10 a. m., 38; 12 m., 43; 3 p. m., 47; 8 p. m., 40. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.26; 8 p. m., 30.13.

The Cosmopolitan Association of Foreign-Born Citizens met at No. 188 South Halsted street last evening, Prof. B. Briard in the chair. No business was transacted beyond amending the by-laws, and the selecting of Maskell Hall as the place for future meetings.

The steam-tug Diamond, owned by F. F. Munson, of this port, was to-day released from seizure by the Collector of Customs by authority of the Treasury Department, proceedings against the vessel for the recovery of a fine having been discontinued in the United States Court.

Yesterday morning Charles Henry, an employe in the butcher shop of W. H. Bush, No. 252 Chicago avenue, while engaged in trimming ham, accidentally let the knife slip and cut himself deeply in the thigh. He was taken to his home, No. 123 White street. The wound will not prove dangerous.

A friend of Gen. Joseph Reynolds informed a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that that gentleman did not go to Washington for the purpose of influencing his appointment to the United States Attorneyship for this district, but went to the Capital in behalf of the vessel-owners to endeavor to obtain an equalization of the port fees.

At 4:45 yesterday afternoon John Devandusky, 7 years of age, attempted to board an outgoing train on the Northwestern Road at the Carpenter street crossing, and, missing his hold, fell under the wheels, and had both legs crushed off at the knees. He was removed to his home, No. 48 George street, and there attended by Dr. Isham.

Frank Solon, residing in the milk depot at No. 148 Chicago avenue, yesterday got up from a sick bed to take his medicine, but by accident took a dose from a vial labeled "poison," which his brother had been using for an external sore in the side. Drs. Geiger and Cunningham were summoned promptly, and, by pumping him out, they succeeded in saving his life.

The base-ball players, to whom the late warm weather has been an encouragement, will be pleased to learn that the League Book, as it is called, including the very necessary playing rules, will be upon the market this morning. Messrs. Spalding & Co., the publishers, will issue simultaneously their guide, which contains the full League Book, and much valuable matter beside.

The Executive Committee of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club was to have held a meeting at No. 206 Rucker street last evening for the election of a President of the Committee, but, as it took nine members to make a quorum, and there were but eight present, no meeting was called up to 9 o'clock. It appeared to be the unanimous sentiment of those present to elect George Rahlfs as President.

Jacob Feibelmann, the Western Union Telegraph messenger who was run over Monday afternoon by the expressman Charles Webb, died at 2:30 yesterday morning at his home, No. 1070 Wabash avenue. In the afternoon Coroner Dietzsch held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated Webb from all blame, as it was shown that the boy was run down by the horse shying from a street-car, which had frightened him.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon John Dever, who committed suicide by shooting himself at his home, corner of Leavitt street and Archer avenue. He was insane, and a verdict in accordance was rendered. Deputy-Coroner Korn held an inquest upon John Smith, 8 years of age, who died of injuries received in a planing mill, where he had no business; and upon another John Smith who suicided by the laudanum route, at No. 313 West Polk street, the result of a spasmodic spree.

The Executive Committee of the Rosehill Cemetery, consisting of Dr. James N. Banks and Van H. Higgins, and the trustees of the fund for the care of the lots, Messrs. Orrington Lunt, Charles B. Farwell, and Henry F. Lewis, met yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the office of the Cemetery, Room 1, Methodist Church Block, for the purpose of arranging a settlement of the trust funds, amounting to $23,000, now due the lot-owners. No agreement was arrived at, and the consultation adjourned till next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The alumni of Cook County Hospital—gentlemen who have served as resident physicians in the Hospital—had a pleasant reunion at the Tremont House last evening. Dr. J. W. Tope was elected President and Dr. Lester Curtis Secretary for the ensuing year. After dinner responses were made to the following toasts: "The Hospital," by Dr. Belfield; "The Early Alumni," by Dr. Hutchinson; "The Later Alumni," by Dr. Park; "The Medical Board," by Dr. Montgomery. Reminiscences of "Auld Lang Syne," cigars, and cards, prolonged the meeting to a late hour.

Prof. R. U. Piper, at the request of the milk-dealers, lectured last evening at Lower Farwell Hall on adulterated milk and other articles. The Professor, after a few introductory remarks, had the lights turned off, and by the aid of a magic-lantern, exhibited microscopic views on a canvas, showing how adulterated articles can be detected. He exhibited 150 views in all, only a few of which related to the subject which the milkmen desired to have explained, the others showing how to detect impurities in all kinds of groceries and other articles. He also exhibited a number of astronomical and other scientific views.

A large number of the former friends of D. D. Spencer gathered early at the State Savings Bank building yesterday morning, and when the hour of 10 arrived there was a line of persons of all ages, sexes, and conditions, extending from the bank to Randolph street, with pass-books in hand ready to receive their 10 per cent dividend. The line was shortened a little toward noon, but was continued until 3 p. m., when the paying ceased for the day. Those depositors who had not had their books balanced were also around in goodly numbers, and dropped into the "dividend line" as fast as they were attended to. Receiver Jackson has filled up his check-books and forwarded them to Washington, where Comptroller Knox will sign each check, and afterward return them here. As soon as that is done the 10 per cent dividend will be paid. There was nothing new at the other defunct banks yesterday.

United States District-Attorney Bangs was notified yesterday by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to appeal the case of ex-Gauger E. F. Cullerton to the United States Supreme Court. As the same points are involved in the cases against Hildreth and Waterman and their bondsmen, they too are hung on the hook. It will be remembered that suit was commenced against the sureties of Cullerton to recover the amount of his bond, $10,000, it being claimed by the Government that it was defrauded out of that much in taxes on whisky through Cullerton's crookedness. Cullerton having been pardoned, Judge Blodgett held that this released him and his bondsmen from civil, as well as criminal, liability. The Attorney-General doesn't concur so far as civil liability is concerned, and hence the appeal to the highest Court for its interpretation of the law.

A little episode occurred yesterday in Judge Gary's Court which occasioned a quiet laugh among the attorneys and auditors. The case on trial was a suit brought by the man who put the roof on the Adelphi Theatre against W. W. Cole, the circus man. One of the witnesses called by the plaintiff, a roofer who had worked on the job, took the stand at about 4:30 o'clock. After being asked a number of questions by the plaintiff's attorney, he was turned over for cross-examination. The first interrogatory was, "You were on the roof?" "Yes, sir," responded the witness. Just at this point some one suggested to the Judge that it was time for adjournment, it being twenty minutes to 5. Judge Gary drew out his watch, and, with a twinkle in his eye, remarked, "The attorney for the defense has got this man on the roof, and it would be a positive act of cruelty to leave him there all night; I will therefore give him twenty minutes to get him off."

The Free Methodist Ministers' meeting of the Fox River District was announced to be held at the Free Methodist Church of this city, No. 49 North Morgan street, yesterday and to-day. Yesterday afternoon there were twenty-two present, including four ladies. Religious exercises were held at 2 o'clock, led by the Rev. M. V. Clute, of St. Charles. At 3 o'clock the programme called for the discussion of the following topics: "The Duties of a Free Methodist Minister," F. A. Miller; "Our Social Meetings," A. T. Riley; "Our Mission-Work," J. G. Terrill; "Church Finances," W. W. Kelley; "Revivals," O. P. Crawford; "Free Methodism and Sunday-Schools," C. B. Ebery; "Our District Work," M. V. Clute; "Our Polity," A. F. Ferris; "Witness of the Spirit," C. W. Frink; "Conscience," T. B. Arnold; "Justification by Faith," W. F. Manley; "Can Science Dispense With God?" W. O. Hart; "Holiness—What Is It, and How Obtained?" J. Struble; a sermon sketch by each preacher, local and traveling, from a text of his own selection. The Rev. O. P. Crawford presided, and the Rev. A. F. Ferris, of Belvidere, acted as Secretary. All except two or three of the above-mentioned ministers were present at the meeting yesterday afternoon. The Rev. O. P. Crawford, of Marengo, preached in the evening.

A number of old soldiers and others interested in the scheme of locating quarter-sections of Government lands in Kansas, came together last evening in the West-End Opera-House for the purpose of bringing the arrangement down to a business point. Capt. Webster was in the chair, and Col. Pratt was circulating all round the hall. The matter was freely discussed, chiefly in a conversational way, and several who came there to inquire remained to deposit their $5 and enlist in the grand army of colonizers. It was stated that thus far seventeen had paid in their money, and that the remainder would be sure to "stump up" between now and the end of the week, making the number of volunteers over fifty. This is all that is required for the present, say the promoters of the enterprise, and they appeared to be entirely satisfied with the money received and the promises made on the part of those intending to embark. A Committee of Three, with Col. Pratt at their head, was appointed to go to the promised land, armed with a bundle of power-of-attorney documents, and take up the quarter-sections. It was understood that $2,300 was quite sufficient for the starting of the business, and the Committee are given ample authority to expend it in Kansas real estate. There will be another meeting held in the course of a day or so—probably Saturday—to complete the arrangements for the trip, and, of course, raise the balance of the money necessary for the equipment of the Committee.

BAER—YONDORF.

The chief society event of the North Side last night was the marriage of Mr. Louis Baer, of the firm of Liser & Baer, and Miss Eliza Yondorf, daughter of Mrs. M. Yondorf. The ceremony was performed at Martine's Hall on Chicago avenue at 6:30 o'clock, the Rev. A. Norton, of the North Side Hebrew Congregation, officiating. The bride was attired in a fan-trained costume of cream-colored silk en pompadour, trimmed with lilies of the valley, point lace, and silk fringe, and diamond ornaments. There were no attendants at the altar. The ushers were Messrs. Samuel Liser, Charles Yondorf, Solomon Baer, E. R. Weil, Jacob Josephs, L. M. Eisendrath, and E. Meyer. Immediately following the ceremony and the congratulations an elegant and bounteous supper was partaken of, and, the dance following, the festivities were continued to a late hour. The toilets of the ladies were remarkable for their richness and beauty.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. L. Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. L. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. W. Istel, Mr. and Mrs. D. Liser, Mr. and Mrs. M. Maas, Mr. and Mrs. S. Yondorf, Mr. and Mrs. Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Yondorf, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kuhn, Mr. and Mrs. Beer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Buechler, Mr. and Mrs. Ettlinger, the Rev. and Mrs. A. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reinach, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lamm, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. S. Florsheim, Mr. and Mrs. I. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. E. Alexander, Miss Fannie Yondorf, Miss Bertha Hirsch, Miss Carrie Schaffner, Miss Mary Greenebaum, Miss B. Wolf, Miss L. Smith, Miss Fannie Friedman, Miss Hannah Wolf, Miss Annie Cohen, Miss Julia Rice, Miss Alice Beer, Misses Hannah and Rosa Eisendrath, Miss I. Reinach of New York, Miss Alice Klein, Mrs. J. Horner, Mrs. Hofeld, Messrs. Carl Smith, Abraham Stern, Ike L. Lamm, A. B. Eisendrath, E. M. Liebenstein, of Peoria, A. Yondorf, M. Stern, J. M. Wolf, Leopold Hirsch, Harry Levy, David Yondorf, H. A. Kohn, and others.

The young couple will take no wedding tour, but settle down immediately in their home on the North Side.

The wedding gifts were rich and numerous, and included many appropriate articles of household use and adornment.

P. F. AND THE W. I.

Not many days ago a wild-eyed, mussed-haired man, who well answered the description of the proverbial Wild Irishman, entered the abode of the blind goddess as administered by Peter Foote, Esq., J. P., and said in tones like muffled thunder:

"Is the Justus Coort in, I dunno?"

Peter Foote—Yes.

W. I.—Are you the Justus Coort, I dunno?

Peter Foote—Yes, sir.

W. I.—Well, I want to get me wages.

Peter Foote—From whom?

W. I.—From the man that owes me.

Peter Foote—Who is that man?

W. I.—I think his name is Whalen.

Peter Foote—How much does he owe you?

W. I.—Sure, and he owes me $15.

Peter Foote—It seems to me he would pay that amount without a suit. Why don't you ask him for the money before you bring a suit?

W. I.—An' didn't I ax him, your Majesty?

Peter Foote—Well, what did he say?

W. I.—He tould me to go to the divil, sir, an' I came straight here.

Peter Foote—Are you not mistaken? Don't you think that you have come to the wrong place?

W. I.—Indade, an' I am not, sir! I'm as sure as I'm a livin' man, this is the right place. The lawyer tould me it was.

The Court submitted to the inevitable, and helped the man to "bring a sue-it agin Whalen." He got his money.

TAXES OF 1873 AND 1874.

When the well-known "Bill 300" went by the board under a decision of the Supreme Court declaring it unconstitutional, the tax-fighters congratulated themselves that the city taxes for 1873 and 1874 could never be collected. But by a subsequent act of the Legislature the County Clerk was authorized to extend the taxes for city purposes on the State and county valuations for those years. Within the past few days Mr. Mark Kimball, Collector of the South Town, has served notices upon many of the delinquents to step up and settle.

This has created some trouble, for a number of the persons paid up either their real or personal assessment, and in some cases both. But the reassessment has made a great deal of difference, and although in some instances amounts have been overpaid on one account or the other, yet the balance on the unsettled tax still remains due. The notifications were sent out night before last, and all day yesterday angry men were visiting the office, producing their receipts for taxes paid for 1873 or 1874, as the case might be, and demanding to know why they were called upon again. The difficulty is explained when the fact of the reassessment is considered. The issuance of these notices is made a part of the official duty of the Collector, and within the next few days the remainder of them will be sent out.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—The Hon. H. P. Becker, Dixon; B. S. H. Good, New York; the Hon. Ira De Graff, Winona, Minn.; Henry Lewis, Cincinnati; N. B. Van Slyke, Madison; E. W. Winter, Hudson; Col. S. E. Low, St. Louis; W. C. Thompson, Boston; C. L. Welch, Boston.... *Grand Pacific*—The Hon. J. H. Knapp, Menominee; the Rev. A. A. Hopkins, Detroit; Gen. Richard Rowett, Carlinville; Dr. Selden, Catskill; Col. G. G. Pride, New York; Julian de Cordova, Boston; E. P. Knight, Worcester; Judge C. Lynde, Rock Island; the Rev. Dr. Markham, Philadelphia; Dr. O'Dell, New York; the Hon. W. H. Smith, Urbana; G. C. Towle, Omaha; F. F. Butler, San Francisco; F. W. Brooks, Vermont; J. B. Hager, Terre Haute.... *Tremont House*—The Hon. S. H. Rowe, Lansing, Mich.; S. C. Chandler, Memphis; the Hon. S. S. Mann, Elgin; the Hon. J. B. Howe, Clinton; Col. T. W. Rogers, New York; Joshua Buffum, New York; A. C. Roberts, St. Louis; G. N. Bierce, Dayton, O.; Col. S. R. Stinson, Dayton; F. A. Barker, Cleveland; C. H. Knapp, Winona; H. H. Hawley, Boston; F. W. Rogers, New York.... *Palmer House*—T. G. Hawkes, New York; Fred Harvey, Leavenworth; G. W. Adams, Tiffin, O.; W. M. Ekin, Pittsburg; W. H. Hostetter, Philadelphia; H. C. Richie, Louisville; W. G. Scott, Richmond; Townsend Davis and Jonah Jewett, Buffalo; Lewis Brooke, New York; J. D. Woolley, Deadwood; J. A. Kimberley, Neenah, Wis.

GAGE'S BONDSMEN.

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE.

The Gage case was up again yesterday morning before Judge Rogers, and, despite the inherent tediousness of the testimony, attracted the usual number of hangers-on.

John Moody, Deputy City-Clerk, was put on the stand and shown the oath of office signed by David A. Gage, whose signature he identified as genuine. The Council proceedings for 1870-'71, 1871-'72, 1872-'73, and particularly those of Nov. 20, 1871, showing that the votes were canvassed and Mr. Gage declared elected City Treasurer, were produced and identified.

Charles T. Hotchkiss, ex-City-Clerk, identified his own signature and that of Mr. Gage to the oath of office. He also identified the bond, but that paper had been changed since he saw it. Then it was not entirely filled up. In fact, he didn't recollect that there was any writing over the signatures. When it was presented to him, Mr. Gage asked him to fix up the bond and present it to the Council that night. Witness suggested taking the paper to the Law Department, and he and Mr. Gage did so. He believed the bond was filled up in the handwriting of Mr. Clyde, Mr. Tuley's assistant. He presented the bond to the Council on the 8th of January, and he believed that Mr. Clyde brought it back, filled up as it now was. The letters "O. K.," M. F. T., on the left-hand corner, were written there while the bond was in Mr. Tuley's office.

On cross-examination by Mr. Smith, witness stated that he was pretty sure the bond wasn't filled out in Mr. Tuley's handwriting. After being filled out, he canceled the revenue stamp. He was present at the Council meeting when the bond was approved, Jan. 8, 1872, but didn't recollect whether Gage was there or not. The bond, as presented and approved, was the same as that now produced. He had no recollection of a conversation with Mr. Tuley about the bond between the time it came into his possession and the time it was approved. Neither did he remember any conversations with sureties. He was not aware that Tuley told him he would not pass on the bond until he had seen the sureties and had the bond acknowledged, or until the City Clerk had seen them and could assure him that the sureties acknowledged the bond. He did not recollect telling Tuley that he had seen all the sureties and that they had acknowledged the bond. Such wasn't the case, any way. He didn't recall meeting Mr. Tuley after Gage's defalcation became public, and expressing himself that it was fortunate all the sureties had been seen before the bond was approved, and that it was perfectly good.

Robert G. Clark, Gage's son-in-law, remembered taking the bond down to Sherman and Tucker for their signatures. The only writing on the paper was Gage's name. Tucker asked him what the amount of the bond was to be. Witness said that hadn't been determined, but Tucker would know when it came to acknowledging his signature. Tucker also wanted to know who was going on the bond, and he told him who the sureties would probably be. He had no conversation with Sherman, but when he came away the names of Sherman and Tucker were on the bond.

On cross-examination by Mr. Smith, witness testified that Tucker signed the bond in the Transit House, took it to Sherman at the Stock-Yards Company's office, got it signed by Sherman, and brought it back to witness at the hotel.

William F. Tucker came next. Mr. Dexter, who examined him, succeeded in raising a laugh by asking him if he got his breakfast the night before in order to enable him to leave his home, on Prairie avenue, at 5 a. m. for the Stock-Yards, as witness testified he was in the habit of doing at the time of year this bond was signed. Mr. Tucker admitted that in order to keep such early hours he had his breakfast prepared the night before. His testimony confirmed that of Mr. Clark as to the conversations between them. He also stated that, while he signed the bond, he never acknowledged it.

On cross-examination, witness said he did remember it was reported that Gage acted as City Treasurer. When the bond was presented to him by Clark it contained no writing but Gage's name in the signature. Gage had an account in the Stock-Yards Bank, of which witness was President, but he didn't remember that Gage had an account there as Treasurer. He didn't keep the books, and didn't know how checks were drawn. He never received a cent in any way for signing the bond. Gage was re-elected a second term, he believed, but all he knew about it was from hearsay. After signing and giving the bond back to Clark, he had never seen it again until he saw it now in court.

John B. Sherman was asked by Mr. Dexter if his habits of early rising were as bad as Mr. Tucker's, and replied that he took his early breakfasts at the Transit House, instead of following his partner's example and having his breakfast prepared at home the night before. The bond was blank when he signed it, with the exception of Gage's name. He told Tucker he would never sign a bond exceeding $250,000, as Tucker told him he could see what the amount was, and who the sureties were, when it came to acknowledging. He never did acknowledge, however, and never saw Hotchkiss until he saw him in court.

On cross-examination, witness stated that he, too, knew nothing about Gage being City Treasurer in 1872. In fact, he didn't even know who the acting Mayor was then.

C. C. P. Holden testified that he was presiding officer of the Council at the time in question. When he saw the bond, prior to the meeting, Dec. 4, it was no bond at all, the only writing on it being the names. It was then in the hands of the City Clerk. Witness was going on to give what the Clerk said to him, but Mr. Smith objected, and the objection was sustained. Another objection was made and sustained to a question by Mr. Campbell, intended to bring out the fact that Gage had gone to Holden, said he had his bond ready, and desired it presented to the Council on a certain evening, and that Holden told him the bond could not properly be approved by the old Council, but that it should go over to the first meeting of the new body, which was the next week. The defense took exceptions.

Mr. Holden was not subjected to any cross-examination, and the court took a recess till 2 o'clock.

MR. GAGE HIMSELF

was put on the stand in the afternoon and examined by Mr. Campbell. He testified that he was late Treasurer of the City of Chicago. He first saw the bond in question about ten days after his election. He procured it from City Clerk Hotchkiss, signed it, and gave it to Robert Clark with a list of names which he asked Clark to get on the bond. When it came back to him in November, Sherman's and Tucker's names were on it. There was no writing in the body of it. He procured the signatures of McVicker, Rice, George Gage, and Crosby. Mr. McVicker, when asked to sign, said he feared he wouldn't be able to qualify, but witness finally prevailed upon him to sign. When the signatures were attached, he delivered it to Hotchkiss, the only writing being the signatures, on the day he took his oath, Nov. 27. He next saw the bond Dec. 11. He went to Hotchkiss' office in the morning, told him the Comptroller had fixed the amount to be filled in, and asked him to fill it up and present it to the Council that night. Hotchkiss said that was the duty of the Corporation Counsel, to whose office they both went. Mr. Tully was not there, but Mr. Clyde was. Witness told Clyde the amount was $1,000,000, went out to find Tully, but didn't succeed that day, and supposed Clyde filled it up. Witness saw Tully next day. The bond had been presented the night before to the Council, and Mr. Tully asked if it was signed in blank. Witness said it was, and Mr. Tully said it wasn't worth anything until the sureties acknowledged their signatures.

Mr. Campbell asked witness to state whether the balance of some $544,000 was in his hands, as Mr. Bridgman testified, when he left the office.

Mr. Smith objected. This question as to the effect of this record was a serious one in the case.

The Court said he supposed it was one of the main questions at issue.

Mr. Smith remarked that there was a good deal of law on the subject. The point was whether this balance made these funds, in contemplation of law, in the hands of the Treasurer, so as to make the bond cover that amount as well as the subsequent receipts. Of course it was a mere fiction to pretend that the funds were actually in the hands of the Treasurer. This was the exact question at issue, which he was prepared to discuss any time.

The Court decided to hear the argument, which proved to be quite as long and tedious as any yet made during the progress of the case. Mr. Smith's position was, in brief, that the monthly and yearly Treasury balances were, in contemplation of law, in the hands of the Treasurer, and that the bondsmen insured the public against the losses of these balances, through defalcation or otherwise, nothing but "the act of God or a public enemy" being sufficient to excuse a failure to produce these balances when required. To sustain this position an unusually large batch of authorities was cited. At ten minutes to 5 Mr. Smith had not concluded his argument, but furnished counsel with the cases he proposed to quote in continuing his remarks this morning. The court then adjourned until that time.

THE DEMOCRACY.

THE TAMMANY CROWD.

Just twenty-three members of the great Unwashed Tammany faction of the Democratic party of Cook County held an irregular meeting in the reading-room of the Palmer House last evening.

J. R. Doolittle, Jr., informed the meeting that the action of the State Central Committee in designating the 11th of April for the holding of the Democratic Convention,—which was about four or five months earlier than usual,—made it necessary for early action on the part of the Cook County Democracy. He therefore moved the appointment of a committee of five for the purpose of considering, if expedient, certain resolutions [he had them, evidently, in his Ulster-coat pocket] which, they believed, expressed the sentiments of the Democratic party. The motion was adopted.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Doolittle, Osborne, Corniente, Sweeney, and McNally as the Committee, and they retired and drew the resolutions—from Doolittle's pocket, for the Committee was out but ten minutes, and brought in the following, which they could not have written up in that time:

First—The remonetization of the silver dollar, its free coinage, and the issue of certificates based on silver bullion and not on silver coin.

Second—The immediate repeal of the provision of the Resumption law which requires specie payment on Jan. 1, 1879.

Third—The postponement of resumption until such time as silver shall be coined in a sufficient amount to enable the Government to resume in silver and gold, or silver alone, at its option.

Fourth—The withdrawal of the National Bank circulation and the substitution of Treasury notes in its stead.

Fifth—A tariff for revenue only. The reduction of Federal taxation on the necessaries of life at least 30 per cent; and the restoration of a graduated tax on incomes over $3,000, in order to remove a part of the burden borne by the mass of the people, who are taxed too much, and place it upon the surplus profits of the wealthy, who are not taxed enough.

Sixth—Opposition to the centralization of power in the Federal Government. We demand a large curtailment of powers already exercised, particularly in the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States; and we demand the immediate repeal of the Bankrupt law.

Seventh—Opposition to sumptuary legislation, and all forms of paternalism in government which unjustly invade the personal liberty of the citizen.

Eighth—Reform in the convict labor system, so that unjust competition with honest labor may not exist with the sanction and by the authority of the State.

Ninth—The wages of laborers hired by a corporation should be made a first lien upon its property.

Tenth—The subordination of all corporations to legislative supervision and control, so that in exercising franchises granted by the State they may be compelled to deal justly with the people.

In view of the near approach of the Democratic State Convention, we recommend to all citizens of Cook County who maintain the principles above enunciated to take such action forthwith in their respective precincts as will insure the choice of a Democratic County Convention which shall represent their views, and secure the appointment of delegates to Springfield who will faithfully represent those principles in the State Convention, and incorporate them in the platform of the Democracy of Illinois.

We will tolerate no compromise of principles, no double-meaning declarations, no paltering with the rights of the people, no surrender of the interests of the producers of the Mississippi Valley. Let the Democracy of Illinois move forward as the leader of Western interests and the representative of the people, and at the next election she will join the Democratic phalanx with Ohio and Indiana.

Henry Osborne moved the adoption of the resolutions after Mr. Doolittle read them, and the latter made quite a forcible speech in support of them. He was particularly severe on the goldites and rich fellows of the East, whose wealth had risen to such great proportions in a very short time.

John Forsyth came in, and was requested to speak. He said he was in accord with the resolutions, and had no doubt they would meet with a hearty reception except from a few gold men. Then he turned his attention to the big men of the party, speaking of them as "parade Democrats," and rich fellows who graciously allowed their names to be used on certain occasions, and who did so for the sake of seeing their names displayed in the papers as the leaders of the Democracy. He ridiculed the Grand Council, characterizing the members as kid-gloved, perfumed, and button-hole-bouqueted, and wound up with a prophecy that the true-blue Democrats of the West and South would elect their members of Congress and the next President, and the Government would once more be brought down to the Jeffersonian system.

The motion to adopt the resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned until next Wednesday evening.

HOOLEY'S.

THAT UNKNOWN APPLICANT FOR A LEASE.

And now, after THE TRIBUNE has been at great pains to explain the arrangements made between Simon Quinlin and Receiver Turpin, of the Fidelity Savings Bank, by which the former got back his notes and the latter took a theatre on his hands, comes one C. H. Smith with the following communication, which intimates that there was favoritism, not to say dereliction of duty, on the part of the Receiver, and which thus opens the subject afresh:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—I addressed a letter to V. A. Turpin, Receiver of Fidelity Bank, last Friday, offering him $15,000 per annum rent for Hooley's Theatre with No. 1 securities.

I notice the above Mr. Turpin leased the premises in question since my proposition to Hooley & Quinlin for $10,000. Will Mr. Turpin please enlighten me, as well as the many sufferers of the Fidelity, why he should take $5,000 per year less than I offered from the above theatrical speculators. Yours respectfully,

C. H. SMITH.

"How is this, Doctor?" said a reporter to the Receiver last evening, into whose hands he placed the above.

"I don't recognize this particular offer. I had a whole raft of them, and this may have been one. I don't recollect the name very clearly, but I remember there was an offer of $15,000. But it was only for one year, while Quinlin's was for five years at $10,000 per annum."

"So that it wouldn't have been to the interest of the 'many sufferers' to have accepted it, provided there was no other consideration than the difference in the rental?"

"Why, no, of course not. But the reason I had to take Quinlin's offer was just this. It was very important that I should have a good title to the property. It had gotten into a very complicated condition, and the lease to Quinlin was a part of the bargain."

"In other words, he had to have the lease or all negotiations were at an end, and the title to the property would remain obscure."

"Just it, exactly. Why, he said he'd law me so long as he had a foot to stand on, and my counsel advised me that if he were so disposed he could drag the thing along by means of appeals through the courts for two or three years. It takes about that time to run a case through the Supreme Court, for I've had a little experience in that business, and know something about it. Then there was an additional reason for desiring to settle matters with Quinlin. There was a prior incumbrance of some $80,000 on the theatre, and the same on the bank building and the safety depository, and I couldn't sell those buildings without getting that prior incumbrance taken off. Quinlin had assumed to pay it, but he couldn't and wouldn't do it, so that it was an incumbrance on the whole estate. Then these offers came in. I recollect I was very busy at the time, and I got a letter from somebody—probably it was Smith—asking if I would lease the theatre. But I don't remember whether he mentioned any price or not, although I do remember that the offer was for only one year. Even if he did make a definite offer I wasn't at liberty to take it."

"Do you recollect when it was made?"

"Yes, and there is another, and the principal, reason why I couldn't accept it. It came after I had gone into court and obtained the order to trade with Quinlin. Of course I couldn't go back on that. I know there was an attempt made to break up my trade with Quinlin, and I rather suspect this man was acting in that behalf—not because he wanted the theatre, but because he wanted to break up the trade with Quinlin."

"Having the theatre on your hands, what do you propose to do with it, Doctor—nurse it?"

"O no! I expect to sell. I haven't had any direct offers yet,—none that I would like to say anything about,—but people are nibbling at it. Why, I couldn't think of selling it before, for the thing was in so complicated a condition that you couldn't get anybody to touch it. Now that I have a clear title to the theatre, the bank building, and the safety depository, I can sell them, and the proceeds will go to make up another dividend for the depositors. Theatres are good property nowadays. Capitalists are eager to invest in them, and I have no doubt I shall get some very good offers and be able to make a satisfactory sale."

"Subject to the Quinlin lease, of course?"

"Certainly. Quinlin has the run of the theatre until 1883, and I see no reason why he shouldn't make it pay."

Possibly Mr. Smith and the "many sufferers" will be satisfied as well as mollified by the Doctor's explanation.

DR. GALUSHA ANDERSON.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH SOCIETY

was held last evening in the church, at the corner of Morgan and Monroe streets, to take action on the resignation of the pastor, the Rev. Galusha Anderson. A large assemblage gathered in the lecture-room, and, after devotional exercises, Dr. Anderson read some passages from Scripture and made a few remarks. Mr. Samuel Hoard acted as presiding officer of the meeting.

The following resolutions were read:

WHEREAS, The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago have elected to the Presidency of that institution our pastor, the Rev. Galusha Anderson, D. D.; and,

WHEREAS, He deems it a call of God to a new field of labor that he cannot decline, and he has therefore resigned the pastorate of this Second Baptist Church; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby accept his resignation.

Resolved, That we fully sympathize with Dr. Anderson in his view of the great importance of the University of Chicago as an educational institution in the Northwest, and we join with our brethren, East and West, in recognizing Dr. Anderson as eminently qualified for the position, and we heartily unite in bidding him God-speed in his new field of labor.

Resolved, That, as we review the work Dr. Anderson has done among us during the past two years, we are thankful to the great Head of the Church, who brought us together as pastor and people even for so brief a period; for we shall ever remember his plain, concise, and strong presentation of the Word; his faithful and successful labor, in season and out of season, for the extension of God's Kingdom in our midst; his tender and earnest remembrance of his numerous people at the Throne of Divine Grace; his cheering and happy presence in our social meetings; and his ready championship of, and strong contending for, the faith once delivered to the Saints.

Resolved, That it is with great reluctance that, in thus accepting this resignation, we perform this final act in severing the ties that have united us together in so pleasant a relation, and, wherever in God's providence Brother Anderson's lot may be cast, he bears with him our best wishes for his prosperity, our kindest remembrance of him as a noble Christian man, and our fervent prayers for his continued success.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Church, and that an engrossed copy thereof be presented to Brother Anderson.

Mr. Blackall made some remarks in reference to the Sunday-school work, eulogizing the pastor for the interest he had shown in it. He thought that as all the press was unanimous as to the propriety of the selection made by the University in giving Dr. Anderson this important position, and when moneyed men as well as religious men were in favor of his accepting it, he felt it to be the duty of the church to relinquish all personal and selfish feelings, and let him go. It seemed to him (the speaker) that God was giving the Society a signal manifestation of His favor in thus honoring the Church by placing their pastor in a position of such importance. The difficulties surrounding the affairs of the University had been now almost lifted away, and the congregation should regard this promotion of their pastor as an honor from God.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

A Committee was appointed from the Deacons and Trustees and the Finance Committee to make the necessary arrangements while the pulpit was vacant. It was understood that Dr. Anderson would continue his ministrations as usual until these arrangements were perfected.

After the singing of the doxology, the meeting adjourned.

TEMPERANCE.

NOT IN POLITICS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The West Side Red-Ribbon Reform Club desire that the following resolutions, passed at their meeting last night, be made public to correct an erroneous impression. By publishing them you will confer a favor not only on the West Side Club, but all Red-Ribbon organizations. Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE R. FRANKLAND,
Secretary West Side Red-Ribbon Reform Club.

WHEREAS, It has been publicly intimated that the Red-Ribbon reform movement is likely to assume a political shape; and

WHEREAS, We are confident that the rumors are unfounded, and have been instigated by persons who are hostile to temperance, who use this as a pretext to carry out their designs; therefore, be it hereby publicly declared and

Resolved, That in strict accordance with Art. 17 of our Constitution, unanimously adopted, politics, political or sectarian discussions shall never be permitted in connection with the West Side Red-Ribbon Reform Club of Chicago.

MEETINGS.

Dr. Reynolds, the temperance worker, addressed a large meeting last evening at the Halsted Street Church, near Canalport avenue. The Doctor's remarks were very similar to those made at other points in the city during his labors here, and consisted largely of a relation of his own history as a drunkard some years ago, and how he had reformed, etc. He was followed by Mr. Wood and others in brief addresses, and, at the close, quite a number signed the pledge.

A grand temperance mass-meeting was held last evening in the little church corner of Ohio and Noble streets. The building was jammed to suffocation, and many remained outside during the entire session, hopelessly endeavoring to effect an entrance. Mrs. J. A. Kananse presided. She announced that the occasion was the dedication of the church, which had just been bought from the Scandinavian Baptist Association for the exclusive use of the Woman's Gospel Temperance Association for holding temperance meetings. Excellent music was furnished by the choirs of two Total Abstinance Societies, both Scandinavian. The Rev. Dr. Post, pastor of the First Holland Presbyterian Church, delivered an address of welcome. The Rev. D. S. Garlin, pastor of the Swedish Methodist Church, on May street, made a few remarks of a general nature. Several others made temperance speeches. A collection was taken up, and an invitation was extended to all who felt disposed to come forward and sign the pledge. There was a grand rush, and a large number joined the ranks of the temperance reformers.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The scarlet fever is raging at the County Hospital. Report was received yesterday that one of the employes had died from the disease, that another was quite ill, and that one of the Warden's children was also down.

The building is full of candidates. Kern, Cleary, Fitzgerald, Dietzsch, and Mulloy all want to be elected Sheriff this fall. Deputy Korn wants to be elected Coroner, and in the County Clerk's office several are looking for legislative honors.

The matter of doing away with allowing Sexton $8 per thousand "extra" for brick put in the Court-House, will, it is thought, come up in the Board to-day. A row will be the result, for he has more champions than any other contractor, not excepting O'Donnell.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts met yesterday, and among other business passed on the Sheriff's pay-roll for February. The pay-roll was made out at the old rates, but the Committee reduced it in accordance with the action of the Board some months ago, and then passed it.

The Public Service Committee met yesterday afternoon and agreed to advertise for proposals for furnishing the county with all supplies for the year except meat. Bids are to be received up to 12 o'clock a week from Monday. Schedules of what is wanted have been prepared for the guidance of bidders, and can be seen upon application to the Clerk of the Board.

In the Cameron, Amberg & Co. fire the proceedings of the Board for the past year were destroyed. The sheets had been sent there to be bound, had been bound, and were to have been delivered in a few days. Several very valuable blank books, the property of the county, were also destroyed. The proceedings, it is said, can be supplied by Clark & Edwards, printers, who have reserved quite a number of copies.

Several Christian ladies visited the female department of the jail yesterday afternoon and sang and prayed with the prisoners. All participated in the exercises except the notorious Nellie Price, and appeared to enjoy the visit, but no sooner had the good ladies left them than a fight occurred, and oaths took the place of the songs and prayers. No one was hurt, nor could it be found out what had created the trouble. They are a hard lot.

The complaint against the officers of the Protection Life-Insurance Company, and Maj. Woods in particular, was again before the Grand Jury yesterday. The Receiver of the Company and Mr. Turpeney were before the jury and made some very damaging statements, which were of the most positive character, and which they profess to be able to back up by documentary evidence in the most substantial manner. Gen. Rowett, at one time in charge of one of the offices of the Company, was present in answer to a subpœna, but what he told, if anything, is not known. No action, however, was taken on the complaint, but a further investigation was postponed until to-morrow. Rich developments are promised, and this time, it is believed, the whole crowd will be stuck.

THE MURDERERS.

The murderers, Sherry and Connelly, were drooping yesterday. The sister of the former, living in Cincinnati, reached the city, and called on him, and spent most of the day with him. She is quite a fine looking girl, about 18 years of age, unmarried, and first heard of her brother's trouble through the papers. When she met him she threw her arms about him and wept bitterly, to all of which Sherry replied, "What in h—l are you crying about?" and maintained his bravado and careless spirit throughout. It was observable, however, that her presence afterward tended to bring him to a realization of his surroundings, for melancholy took the place of his former defiant smiles. Connelly was confined to his cell all day, and, though he would say nothing, his actions betrayed the gloomy forebodings of his mind. Both of the unfortunates still count on getting a new trial, and, if they succeed, it is understood that they will join forces in defending themselves, and not again swear against one another.

SMALL ORDERS.

The Finance Committee met yesterday, and, after a lengthy discussion, in which A. C. Hesing took part by invitation, agreed to report to the Board to-day recommending that hereafter orders to pay contractors be drawn in sums to suit them, from $1 up. The recommendation is intended to also apply to orders now outstanding, and its purpose is very clear. The intention is to save the contractor from discounting his orders so as to get funds with which to pay his debts and force those who take the orders from him to stand the loss. The effect of this rule, if carried out, will be to depreciate the wavering credit of the county.

THE CITY-HALL.

One hundred dollars was taken in at the License Department yesterday.

Cases of varioloid were reported yesterday at No. 727 Alport street and No. 627 Centre avenue.

Saloon-keepers who take out their licenses now will be allowed the rebate of $25, which means that those who wait until July will not.

It was self-propelling Engine No. 10—not No. 1—that was disabled by the breaking of an axle while going to the fire on Lake street Tuesday night.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were as follows: West Town Collector, $11,000; Water Department, $2,216; Comptroller, $108; and City Collector, $161 in cash and $2,380 in vouchers.

Permits were taken out yesterday by Louis Ambrecht to build two two-story store-and-dwelling houses on the corner of Lake and Lincoln streets, at a cost of $4,000, and by Henry Ahrens to construct a two-story and basement stone-front dwelling on the corner of Adams street and Winchester avenue, at a cost of $8,500.

CRIMINAL.

George Dohn was brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, charged with not keeping proper books and with removing cigars without license. He was held over in $1,000 bail.

William S. Parkhurst was arrested and taken before Justice Robinson yesterday at the instance of J. C. Hilbert, who charges him with the larceny of mortgaged property. Parkhurst went to jail in default of $300 bail.

Officers Osterman and Stewart yesterday arrested a man named William Trussell, and charged him with "working" the incoming morning trains on the confidence lay. He took a change of venue from Summerfield to Foote, and gave bail for appearance to-day.

Officer Hickey yesterday succeeded in capturing John Murray, a fellow who was pursued several days ago by Officer Donovan, and who in his flight dropped a fine overcoat and vest that were undoubtedly stolen. The articles await an owner at the West Madison Street Station.

Lieut. Vesey and two of his men last evening arrested, in the Hinman Street District, two young fellows named Tim Maloney and Charles Rathburn, who are wanted in Bloomington for burglary and larceny. Vesey heard they had friends on Ogden avenue; he went there and supped with them, and, after enticing them out for a glass of lager, collared them. The Marshal of Bloomington sends on for them at once.

Minor arrests: Hattie Ryan, larceny of cigars from C. Purvous; William Nichols, adultery, upon complaint of John Jacques, the person sinned against; Hattie Trask, larceny of a dress from J. H. Woods; John Ferguson, the man who wanted to go into partnership with Ed Burns, wanted for burglary by Detectives Flynn and Stewart; Alfred Crubbs and John Powell, colored thieves, wanted by Detectives Murnane and Wiley.

There was some fun in the West Division Police Court yesterday when a prisoner smashed Officer Beck in the bull-pen, and when, a few moments later, a fellow named John Ready jumped a distance of twenty-five feet off the steps outside the building, and his "pals" tried to topple Officer Twohey over after him. Officer Lacey caught the refugee, and the rest of the Twelfth street men made it hot for the crowd on the stairway, who were trying to rush off the prisoners.

Detectives Shea and Traynor yesterday arrested Fred Nichols and George Demar, two young pickpockets who have been working West Madison street during the past few days of pleasant weather. In their possession were found a neat cameo pin, a red leather pocketbook, some small pieces of jewelry, and six pawn-tickets for gold watches, seal caps, and other like articles, for all of which owners are wanted. They are also believed to be the boys who broke into George Huwald's jewelry shop at No. 59 West Madison street and abstracted therefrom the cash-drawer and several small articles of jewelry.

Late Tuesday evening Detectives Shaack and Whalen saw some suspicious-looking fellows riding about in the North Division, and a fellow, evidently a "pal," following them up on the sidewalk. They pursued, and at Kinzie street bridge the party drove rapidly away, the officers firing five shots at them. At the corner of Clinton and Lake streets the horse fell exhausted, and the thieves escaped through a neighboring lumber-yard. In the wagon was found a barrel of Seipp's beer, and a keg of butter. The rig was identified yesterday by Michael Heath, of No. 103 Superior street, who says he hired it out to a fellow giving the name of John Ryan. The thieves are not known, but one, it is thought, was wounded, as he was seen to fall off the seat into the wagon when the shots were fired.

Justice Scully yesterday held the following: Thomas O'Brien, carpet thief, $500 to the Criminal Court; Thomas Egan, another of the boys charged with rape, $1,500 to the 2d; George Soeebert and Frank Novatny, receiving goods stolen from the cars, $500 to March 6; P. H. Weitz, a pawnbroker who refuses to keep his books in order, $25 fine; Jennie Ryan, Maud Brown, Lew Butler, Thomas Scott, vagrants, $100 fine each; Hattie Wilson, Lizzie Wilson, Kate Thompson, Patrick Lloyd, Mary Kennedy, and Mary Martin, inmates of houses of ill-fame pulled Tuesday night, $50 each. Justice Summerfield held Luke Pendergast in $300 to the Criminal Court for larceny from Nicholas Bragard, of No. 482 Twenty-fifth street; James Howard, larceny of $15 from Harry Hopkins, $400 to the 28th; Thomas Daly, larceny of an overcoat from W. Ranstead, of No. 205 Cottage Grove avenue, $300 ditto; Kenney & Sessions, charged by L. O. Tomlinson with swindling, discharged for lack of prosecution; James Finley, vagrant, $100 fine.

A dispatch from Sidney, Neb., appeared in the papers a day or two ago, stating that a man in that vicinity, named Henry Duboise, had shot and killed another man on account of some woman, and that the murderer formerly was in the employ of Rand, McNally & Co., printers, of this city. The facts, as ascertained by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, were as follows: The real name of the young man is Harrison Huntington. He has a father residing in Watertown, N. Y., and a mother in this city, who is now the wife of W. Loomis, a printer in the employ of Rand, McNally & Co. Huntington, Sr., it appears, was a worthless sort of a person, and years ago his wife obtained a divorce from him, and subsequently married Loomis. Huntington went to live with his brother, and has been in a measure a creature of charity ever since. The child, Harrison, went with his mother, and his stepfather tried to get him to do something, but he was always a wild boy, and intractable. Two years ago he enlisted in the regular army at Cheyenne, and afterward deserted. Then he went to a ranche owned by a man named Walworth, near Big Springs or Ogallala, Neb., where he has since been employed. While in Chicago he worked at engraving for about a year with Forbes Bros., but he never worked in the office of Rand, McNally & Co.

THE TRIAL OF GEORGE EAGER

for burglary, in that he was an accessory before the fact to the robbery of the store of Clayburgh, Einstein & Co., in November last, was resumed in the Criminal Court yesterday morning. A number of witnesses were called for the defense, who swore that Eager was sick in bed at the time Stein testified he visited his store with reference to selling stolen goods. One Kelley stated that he rode in with Eager from Englewood on the 28th of November, the morning, it will perhaps be remembered, when the dry goods were brought to the rear of Stein's store, Eager being present, and wanting Stein, according to his story, to receive them. Mr. Reed, Eager's attorney, was sworn, and said he did not hear Eager say, in the Police Court, "If it hadn't been for you —— —— [meaning Lawrence and McClory] this man [Stein] wouldn't have given me away. He wouldn't have known enough to steal if you hadn't told him." He denied having asked Stein if "this thing couldn't be fixed up." Evidence was also presented to show that Stein could not be believed under oath. An attempt was made to swear Stein out of court, but the looks of the witnesses, as a rule, were against them, and it would seem that what they said didn't make much of an impression upon the jury. The defense closed about noon. After arguments, which lasted until 4 o'clock, the twelve were instructed, and left the Court to make up their minds. At 6 o'clock they had not agreed, and, as there was no prospect of a conclusion, Judge Jameson directed them if they came to an understanding to bring in a sealed verdict. Whereupon the Court adjourned until this morning.

TARBLE.

Detective Heinzman has ferreted out several good cases of burglary against William P. Tarble, the thief who tried to break out of the jail at Central Station several days ago. Tarble's criminal biography would make a long and tolerably interesting chapter. That he was born with a curious predilection for thieving is acknowledged by himself, but the first good case that attached to him was some five years ago, when he was working for a commission house. The safe was burglarized, and he was suspected and discharged. Three years ago he was arrested by Sergt. Ryan, and spent a term in the County Jail. Somewhat over a year ago Detective Bauder arrested him for safe-burglary, for which he was tried and sentenced to nine months in the House of Correction. He, in the meantime, turned over to the police a diamond stolen from a firm in the Colehour Building, on Washington street, and a quantity of valuable papers stolen from a vault in the Methodist Church Block, and owned by N. S. De Golyer. The work was skillfully done, and Tarble earned at once the reputation of an expert lock-picker.

Heinzman's cases against him are proof positive, provided a certain merchant will swear against him. This is Mr. Stone, of the firm of Baldwin & Stone, commission merchants in the Colehour building. Their safe was burglarized, and upon advertising for the papers taken, which were of no value save to the firm, Tarble answered, and, upon receiving $25, turned over the papers. About the same time Senator Bash, Room 10, Methodist Church Block, lost a number of papers, and, though he advertised, never received any clew to them. One week ago last Sunday the vault on the third floor of the *Times* Building was entered, and numerous papers abstracted. Since Tarble's confinement he has offered to recover these papers, provided they would give him his liberty, and this, of course, was denied him. He will be brought before Justice Summerfield to-day.

COME INTO MY PARLOR.

The story of the coy little maid who tried to catch the pretty bird by putting salt on its tail, and who, because she did not succeed, prayed and coaxed the little bird to allow itself to be caught, has a fitting companion-piece in a story related yesterday in a report submitted by Capt. Johnson. Detectives White and Kenney, of the West Chicago Avenue Station, treed a very pretty bird—thief is meant—in a dive kept by Mrs. Jacobson at No. 169 North Union street. His name is John, alias "Biddie," Curry. He heard the officers coming and ran into a bedroom, and White, upon hearing him trying to break through a side window, halloed to him that if he did get out he would shoot him, as he had a State warrant—salt is not meant—to read to him. Curry bade him read, and he did so. It was received in an insolent manner, and, at the conclusion, Curry, who had planted himself firmly in a corner of the room opposite the door, drew a revolver, and, placing it at his own head, said he would not be taken alive. The officers say he threatened to shoot them, too, but the police report reads not so. White and Kenney considered. It would be rather cruel to make the pretty bird—thief again is meant—kill himself rashly rather than be caged. So White was left at bay with Curry, a revolver in one hand and a piece of candle in the other, and Kenney ran post-haste to Madison Street Station to get instructions from his superior officer. Lieut. Simmons returned with him, and after gazing at the pretty bird,—ferocious thief,—a parley was held, and the result was that Simmons and White returned, determined to find Capt. Seavey or Johnson, or telegraph to the Chief for instructions what to do. (By the way, the Chief lives southwards from Twenty-sixth street in Calumet avenue). Happily Capt. Seavey and luckily Justice Scully were found, and, escorted by a couple more policemen, the party wended its way back to the scene. Three hours had elapsed in the meantime, and yet there stood White, as faithful as Casabianca upon the burning deck. The party gazed upon the thief, and the thief at them. They tried to coerce him to lay down his weapon and come along peaceably, but he would have none of it. The party then knelt upon the threshhold, Justice Scully officiating, and while a small boy outside whistled the "Pirate's Chorus" from "Girofle-Girofla," the party prayed silently, ending at the proper time in the refrain, "Oh! please Mr. Thief, let us catch you; do not look so ugly at us or you'll make yourself disliked."

The ludicrous situation had the desired effect; it put a smile on Curry's features, and he then graciously condescended to accompany them, provided he would be allowed to walk behind the party and retain possession of his revolver. Visions of a Rande-like fiend o'erspread Capt. Seavey's brain, and he refused. Then Mr. Thief was coerced by another ludicrous scene, and wanted to be allowed to carry his revolver in his pocket to the station. This, too, was refused, and then Judge Scully tried his persuasive powers alone, and by a beautiful rendition of "Wait till I get you in Court" from the opera of "What d'ye Call It," Curry's heart stopped, and he consented to go along with them. The pretty bird was caged.

This story was gleaned from Capt. Johnson's report. Officer White offers in explanation that Curry is a bold, bad man, and has threatened to kill Detective Dan Hogan on sight. He is wanted for burglary at No. 150 West Indiana street, at No. 1176 Milwaukee avenue, at No. 507 West Madison street, at No. 327 Division street, and upon two similar charges in the West Division. White likewise says that it was no fun to be in so trying a situation with a desperate fellow like Curry. Yesterday he arrested Sarah McMahon and Mary Cavanaugh, two girls whom Curry is said to have used for shoplifting and other criminal purposes.

Officer Elef Danielson states that Curry is the one who fired two shots at him several days ago, when he ran down Richard Kerns on West Randolph street, near Carpenter.

Supt. Hickey commends the officers for their coolness, alleging that by their conduct they saved one and perhaps two lives. An examination of the warrant led to the discovery of the fact that warrants printed in blank are all addressed to the Sheriff, Coroner, or Constables, while no mention is made of police. Notwithstanding the fact that an act of 1862 makes a policeman co-ordinate with a Constable, Supt. Hickey says the word "policeman" ought to be inserted in the warrant. Therefore, in all probability, Detectives White and Kenney did the best they could, but the story of the adventure is very ludicrous, without any garnishings.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

Tuesday evening at half-past 7 a burglar attempted to enter the residence of Mrs. Colwell, on Washington avenue, near Fifty-second street. The lady had gone to bed early and closed the windows of the house, when she heard a slight noise upon the front steps. She went to her front window and found a blind open, one that had been closed during the day. She opened the door and shut the blind and again listened and watched. The man soon came up the steps and with a hook unfastened the blind-catch, tried to move the window-catch, but, failing, broke out a little glass near the fastening, when the lady gave the alarm, and the man rushed down the steps and vaulted over a picket fence. The police were notified and tried to hunt up the offender, but failed.

To-day the Board of Trustees meet at the Village Hall. The most important thing to come up is the examination of Policeman Hunt for the part he took in the McCormick affair. The trial will probably be held after the Board has adjourned, and the curious audience excluded. Mr. Hunt will be given a fair show, and the case may come out in his favor.

POLITICAL.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 27.—The State Democratic Executive Committee to-day decided to hold a Judicial Convention for the nomination of five candidates for Supreme Court Judgeships May 29, to which time the Convention adjourned. It was decided not to call the Gubernatorial Convention until after that date.

Buck & Rayner's malt cough mixture is a simple remedy for adults and children.

A safe and faithful traveling companion, Sanford's Jamaica Ginger.

MARRIAGES.

HYLAND—McFARLAND—Feb. 27, at 278 Ohio-st., by the Rev. D. J. Riordan, Mr. Patrick Hyland and Miss Maggie McFarland, both of the state of New York. They will make their home in Minnesota.

DEATHS.

SPEARS—Suddenly, Tuesday night, Feb. 26, of congestion of the lungs, Harry D. eldest child of H. D. and Lizzie D. Spears.

☞ New York City and Lafayette (Ind.) papers please copy.

BUCKIE—Feb. 27, at 8:15 p. m., of inflamation of the brain, youngest son of John and Annie Buckie, aged 9 months.

Funeral from residence, 16 Hammond-st.

FEIBELMAN—Wednesday morning, at his parents' residence, 1070 Wabash-av., Jacob, son of H. S. Feibelman.

Funeral will take place Thursday, 28th, at 2 p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

☞ Cincinnati and Indianapolis papers please copy.

O'MALLEY—At her residence, Feb. 27, Bridget, wife of Thomas O'Malley.

Funeral March 1, by carriages to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

RICKER—Feb. 13, at 7 a. m., at her residence, Packers'-av., Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, Ill., Bridget Timmon, beloved wife of S. A. Ricker, aged 34 years.

Information of her brother, Edward Timmon, wanted; when last heard of he was in St. Louis, in 1865. Address Samuel A. Ricker, Armour's Packing-house, Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, Ill.

☞ St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Buffalo papers please copy.

JONES—At 4:15 p. m., Feb. 27, B. Brock Jones, at his residence, 452 West Adams-st., of pyaemia, aged 57 years.

Funeral services at residence, Friday morning, at half-past 10 o'clock. Friends of the family invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DR. PIPER GIVES A FREE LECTURE THIS EVENING at the Chapel of the Washingtonian Home, on "Swill-Milk." The public are invited.

RESERVED SEATS FOR THE "JEANIE JEWELL Entertainment" can be had at MITCHELL & HATHAWAY'S, 158 State-st., on Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

THERE WILL BE A TEMPERANCE MASS-MEETING under the auspices of the Chicago Avenue Red-Ribbon Reform Club at the North Star Church, on Division-st., this evening at 8 o'clock.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE SEVENTH Ward Republican Club at No. 335½ Blue Island-av. this evening at a quarter to 8.

THE RED-RIBBON REFORM CLUB MEETS AT Carr's Hall, corner of Thirty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av., this evening.

THE HOME CLUB WILL MEET THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock at the Tremont House to confer on the subject of future entertainments. All the members are requested to be in attendance.

THERE WILL BE A RED-RIBBON TEMPERANCE mass-meeting at Union Mission, 604 Indiana-st., this evening.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF the Woman's Medical College will take place at the Clark Street M. E. Church at 8 o'clock p. m. to-day.

BABBITT'S PREPARATIONS.

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Original and Standard Manufactures.
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The most pleasant and effective Soap for the Laundry or for Family Washing purposes ever offered. A trial package sent free on receipt of 20 cents.

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Made from the purest vegetable oils. Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. For use in the Nursery it has no equal. Sample box, containing three cakes, sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

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From this Powder a beautiful and serviceable white soft Soap, of any desired strength, can be made in ten minutes without the use of grease or potash. Trial package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

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Absolutely pure. Bread, cakes, puddings, etc., made in a short space of time, keep longer, and are more digestible than when made of common and cheap imitations. A trial package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

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A standard article. A sample package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

BABBITT'S CREAM TARTAR.
Warranted free from all impurities. The housewife can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S POTASH.
A pure concentrated alkali, double the strength of common potash. Sample sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

THE PROPRIETOR will give an ounce of gold for every ounce of impurities found in any of these preparations.

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THE University Medicines
ARE RELIABLE REMEDIES,
Of a high Scientific Character, designed for the cure of all diseases; prepared strictly according to the laws of Medical Chemistry. Thousands of Physicians and Patients are using them with unparalleled success. Office and Principal Depot, No. 8 University Place, New York City. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, General Agents, 92 & 94 Lake-st., Chicago.

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Your Old Clothes! LADIES AND GENTS.
Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-st., Chicago. 107 North Sixth-st., St. Louis, Mo. N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Shawls, etc., dyed and cleaned.

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AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.
Thursday, Feb. 28, at 9:30 a. m., REGULAR TRADE SALE OF CROCKERY, Both in Open Lots and in Packages. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CARPETS
FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 10 A. M.
Floor Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 174 East Randolph-st.
BANKRUPT SALE.
This Day, Feb. 28, 1878, at No. 174 East Randolph-st., on 1st and 2d Floors, FINE, MEDIUM, AND COMMON FURNITURE, UNFINISHED FURNITURE, AND Manufacturers' Materials, AT AUCTION.
The sale will commence at 10 o'clock a. m. and continue without intermission until the whole is sold. By order of R. E. JENKINS, Assignee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
Entire Furniture, Fixtures, and Burglar Proof Safe of the City Savings Bank, Corner Halsted and Harrison-sts., AT AUCTION, On SATURDAY, March 2, at 10 o'clock a. m.
1 Hall Burglar-Proof Safe, cost $1,800; Office Desks, Office Chairs, Standing Desk, Office Railing, Letter Press, Stoves, Tables, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c. By order of Geo. W. Spofford, Receiver. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.
OUR REGULAR SALE, Friday, March 1, at 9:30 a. m., NEW PARLOR SUITS, NEW CHAMBER SETS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS, AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Desks, General Merchandise, Plated Ware, &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

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